

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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GENG BIAO ON ACTIVITIES OF IPU CONFERENCE

OW101250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Geng Biao, head of a Chinese delegation of deputies of the National People's Congress, which has just returned from the 71st Congress of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) held last month in Geneva, gave a report on the conference here today. Speaking at a meeting of the delegation's executive committee, Geng Biao said that during the conference the delegation expounded China's position on safeguarding world peace and opposing hegemonism, had wide contacts with parliamentarians from more than 50 countries, and held bilateral talks with parliamentarians from 29 countries, exchanging views on issues of common concern. All these activities have promoted mutual understanding and friendship, he said.

Geng Biao said the subjects of the conference were disarmament, population, the Middle East, world politics, the world economy, and social problems. From the speeches at the conference, he said, "We could see the universal desire for detente in the present tense international situation, a halt to the arms race, prevention of war, and safeguarding the world peace." He stressed that it was very important to promote the N.P.C.'s relations with foreign countries through its IPU membership. He suggested that the N.P.C. delegation should take an active part in IPU-sponsored conferences and seminars and more N.P.C. deputies, female deputies in particular, should attend international gatherings.

PRC DEFEATS SOUTH KOREA IN THOMAS CUP FINALS

OW090052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Kuala Lumpur, May 8 (XINHUA) -- China, the defending champion of the Thomas Cup, won its first victory by defeating South Korea 4-1 tonight after a nearly four-hour fight when the preliminary group robin of the cup final rounds entered its second day at the Stadium Negara in Kuala Lumpur. Meanwhile, Indonesia, runner up, scored a 3:2 victory over England only after a very hard and difficult fight.

China was drawn with Denmark, South Korea and Sweden in Group "B." Denmark outplayed Sweden 4-1 yesterday. In the opening match, 27-year old Luan Jin, the 1983 all-England open badminton champion, met strong resistance from the South Korean number one player Par Chu-pong after having a convincing victory 15-6 in the first set. Being down 2-5 in the second set, Pak took up a very hard fight and came from behind to level the score at 8-8. Luan Jin stepped up attacks with a great variety of strokes and took 7 points in a row to win the match 15-10.

His teammate Han Jian, 27, followed with a 2-1 win over Sung Han-kok, conceded the first set 6-15. [sentence as received] The Chinese shuttler combined long shots into the back court with short drops, keeping his opponent running back and forth. Han breezed to victory 7-15, 15-0, 15-6. In the last single, Yang Yang led all the way and beat Choe Pyong-hak 15-11, 15-7, making China the winner of the competition between the two teams. China's He Shangqian and Jiang Guoliang suffered a defeat in the first doubles 15-10, 16-17, 2-15, but Sun Zhian and Tian Bingyi snatched the second doubles 15-12, 13-15, 15-12.

The competition between Indonesia, seven times holders of the Thomas Cup and England was unexpectedly close and fierce. The winner was not decided until the last minute.

England had never qualified for the finals in the previous 11 Thomas Cups. Indonesia won the first two singles easily with Liem Swie King, triple all-England champion, crushing Baddeley 15-2, 15-7 and Arbi knocking out Yates 15-7, 15-8. Nevertheless England put up a brilliant fight against their opponents, with Steve Butler winning third singles 12-15, 15-14, 15-12. Encouraged by the win of their teammate, S. Baddelay and M. Dew, though dropping the opening set 9-15, came from behind to win the next two sets 15-11, 15-9. The scores between the two teams locked at 2-2 after four matches. In the concluding doubles, Kartono Hariatmanto, pairing with Rudy Heryanto, defeated the English pair 15-6, 15-9. Defending champion Japan caused the major upset tonight when it lost to Denmark 2-3 in the final round of the Uber Cup badminton championships here. South Korea scored a 5-0 victory over Malaysia in the other Uber Cup final. The South Korean women won all the singles and doubles without dropping a single set. The only suspense came when Tan Mei Chuan of Malaysia played Kim Yun-suk to 10-12 in the second set.

PRC HAS SHIP-INSPECTION PACTS WITH USSR, U.S.

OW240303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1144 GMT 23 Apr 84

[By Reporter Xu Zugen]

[Text] Kunming, 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- China's ship inspection technology has now reached the advanced world level, according to experts who attended the recent "National Inland-River Ship-Inspection Information Network Inauguration Meeting" in Kunming. As called for by the relevant international conventions, all boats and ships must go through a series of inspections and tests from design and construction to navigation. Only when they are equipped with technical means to ensure their navigational safety and prevent their pollution of the sea, only when they have obtained official certificates of inspection from the ship inspection departments, can they undertake the business of international shipping.

Before liberation, China did not have its own ship inspection organs. Now there are such organs at all major ports along the coast and along the Chang Jiang, which have a total of nearly 1,000 experienced full-time ship inspectors. In addition, China now has a complete set of shipbuilding standards and scientific inspection means that meet world standards. It has also begun to use electronic computers to serve its ships. In recent years, because China has been making constant progress in developing its shipbuilding industry and has acquired fairly advanced ship inspection technologies, there is a growing world market for ships manufactured by China. At the same time, China has gradually won the trust of world shipping circles for its ship inspection. The governments of more than 10 countries, including India and Egypt, are entrusting China with the task of inspecting their ships and issuing official certificates. Twelve countries, including the Soviet Union, Poland, Britain, the United States, and Japan, have signed cooperation agreements with China under which each side will act for the other in carrying out inspections of each other's ships in operation. China has also sent its inspectors to more than 20 countries to conduct inspections of their ships and products used on board ships.

PRC AT BAGHDAD AFRO-ASIAN TRADE UNION SYMPOSIUM

OW080126 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, May 7 (XINHUA) -- Representatives of Afro-Asian trade unions called on Iran and Iraq to end their war and settle their conflict by peaceful means.

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The call was made at a week-long symposium which ended here yesterday and was organized by the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions. They also stressed the importance of working towards promoting national independence and sovereignty, fighting against imperialism, resisting foreign interference and supporting the national liberation movements all over the world.

They decided to step up efforts to fight racist policy practised by Israel against the Arab people in the occupied Arab land and by the Pretoria regime in South Africa. They called on the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development to reconsider the loan and aid granting system with regard to the developing countries so as to soften lending terms and restrict the interference in the internal affairs of the recipient Third World countries. Representatives from some Afro-Asian countries including China attended the symposium.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON USSR PULLOUT FROM OLYMPICS

OW101057 Beijing XINHUA in English 0952 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The statement made on May 8 by the USSR National Olympic Committee on the non-participation of Soviet athletes in the upcoming Summer Olympic Games has evoked strong repercussions the world over, according to foreign news agency reports reaching here. Speeches were made by some state leaders and government spokesmen, expressing regret and disappointment for the Soviet statement. They called on the Soviet Union to reverse its stand.

Speaking at a press conference in Tokyo today after his three-day visit to Japan, U.S. Vice-President George Bush hoped that the Soviet Union would reverse its decision for which he expressed regret. He said: "There is no question in my mind about the ability of the U.S. authorities to protect people coming to the games."

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said yesterday that he felt extreme regret for the Soviet Union's decision. He was quoted as saying "I hope all parties concerned will make every possible effort to have the Soviet Union participate." Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said at the lower house Foreign Affairs Committee the same day that the Japanese Government will make diplomatic efforts for the participation in the games by athletes of all countries.

Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa said at a press conference on Tuesday that the Soviet decision not to participate in the Summer Olympics was regrettable. He also estimated that the decision would affect the development of the Olympic ideal which seeks to promote peace and cooperation. In Stuttgart, a spokesman of the Federal German chancellor said that the Federal Government hopes that the Soviet Union would reverse its decision.

At the same time, the Bulgarian Olympic Committee announced yesterday that Bulgaria would not send athletes to the Summer Olympics. A spokesman of the Polish Government said yesterday: "We understand the reason by which the Soviet sports authorities made such a decision and we agree with them."

XINHUA REPORTS REAGAN'S REMARKS ON PRC VISIT

OW101210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1149 GMT 10 May 84

["Reagan on His Recent Trip to China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, May 10 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has expressed his belief that his recent visit to China has advanced Sino-U.S. relations by achieving a mutual acknowledgement at least of the differences between them.

In an exclusive interview with the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, which came off the press here today, Reagan said that he had long, thoughtful and comprehensive talks with the Chinese leaders. He said, "We each listened carefully to what the other had to say. We agreed that in this imperfect world, peace in its most perfect form cannot always be reached -- but it must always be our goal. And we, the people of China and the U.S., must make our best efforts to bring greater harmony between our two countries. I told the Chinese leaders that we must continue to acknowledge our differences, for a friendship based on fiction will not last," he said.

The President noted, "But we agreed that there is much to be gained from mutual respect.... Granted there are differences between us -- in our styles and kinds of government and all -- yet there was a friendliness." "We found they and we had the same idea. The things that were important were not the differences, but the things we had in common," the President added.

On the question of Taiwan, he said he was committed to maintaining contacts between the people of the United States and those of Taiwan -- which are compatible with their unofficial relationship.

Referring to the question of Hong Kong, Reagan said he hoped Britain and China would reach an agreement which preserved the territory's prosperity and stability, adding that the United States had an interest in such a settlement particularly in light of its significant business and investment presence in Hong Kong.

On Japan-U.S. relations, Reagan said that the objective of his administration's policy was to get the same access to Japan's markets for U.S. companies as Japanese companies had to U.S. markets. He said considerable progress had been made and he hoped to see more progress in the months ahead.

He also noted that ASEAN's efforts to achieve a just political solution to the problem of Kampuchea, which will restore to the Khmer people control over their own destiny, has been vigorous.

U.S., SOUTH KOREAN SECURITY MEETING BEGINS

OW092130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min today began a one-day meeting discussing South Korean defense affairs, according to reports from Seoul.

Addressing the 16th Security Consultative Meeting, Weinberger, who arrived in the South Korean capital for a three-day official visit, said that the purpose for his visit is "to review problems and issues associated with our defense relationship, to assess where we stand, and to chart the course of future developments."

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Meanwhile, the sixth session of a joint military committee of the United States and South Korea was held in Seoul on May 9. Attending the session were U.S. General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his South Korean counterpart General Yi Ki-paek.

During the session, both sides stressed the need to strengthen the U.S.-South Korean joint defense, and South Korea is to seek more American military aids.

U.S. Reaffirms 'Firm Commitment'

OW102010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1952 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The United States today reiterated its "firm commitment to render prompt and effective assistance" to repel any armed attack against South Korea in accordance with the South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty, news reports from Seoul said today. The above reiteration was made by a U.S. delegation to the 16th South Korea-U.S. Security consultative meeting which lasted for two days and ended in Seoul today.

It was reported that the U.S. delegation headed by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the South Korean delegation headed by its "defense minister" Yun Song-min discussed chiefly "the security situation" on the Korean peninsula and in areas around it. They also discussed the issue for further strengthening mutual military cooperation to deal with the so-called "threat from North Korea". The South Korean side asked for more U.S. military aid and softening the terms of repayment of military loans. A joint communique issued at the end of the meeting described the efforts by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enhance its defense capability as a "major threat" to South Korea's security and the peace and stability of northeastern Asia. The two sides declared that they would continue in future "team-spirit" joint war exercises as they did in South Korea not long ago.

The communique said Weinberger confirmed his country's continued nuclear umbrella protection for South Korea and promised to improve the terms for provision of military aid. The communique stressed that the creation of an atmosphere for national reconciliation through direct dialogue between the South and the North of Korea are prerequisites for the establishment of a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula. However, DPRK has already proposed tripartite talks involving the South, the North of Korea and the United States for easing tension on the Korean peninsula.

Before leaving Seoul for Tokyo, Weinberger told a press conference that the United States would continue to keep its troops in South Korea. It would provide 230 million U.S. dollars military loan to South Korea this year against last year's 185 million. The United States would also help to sustain wartime supply and reserve material in South Korea and increase mutual technology cooperation for rapidly developing the South Korean military industry.

The next consultative meeting would be held in Washington next year.

Radio Beijing on Meeting

SK100145 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] South Korea and the United States held the sixth joint military committee meeting in Seoul on 7 May and discussed the strengthening of joint defense capability.

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According to a report, the two parties agreed that joint effort should be made to strengthen joint defense capability and that U.S. aid is necessary to strengthen the South Korean military strength.

According to another report, South Korea and the United States will hold the 16th security consultative meeting of ministerial level in Seoul today and tomorrow. At this meeting the two parties will discuss the strengthening of military cooperation between the two countries based on the joint statement issued during Reagan's visit to South Korea in November last year.

REPORT ON SINO-U.S. COAL MINE PROJECT IN SHANXI

HK110528 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0304 GMT 8 May 84

[Report by Li Jian: "What Has Been Seen and Heard About the Antaibao Opencut Coal Mine in Pingshuo, Shanxi, a Joint Sino-U.S. Mining Project" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The Antaibao opencut coal mine in Pingshuo, Shanxi Province, opened in cooperation with the United States, has become the center of world attention. After many rounds of talks during more than 4 years an agreement for the joint opening of the Antaibao opencut coal mine was signed on 29 April. The actual pace of progress in developing the mining district seems to be quicker than the former [the opening up of the mine]. This is the impression obtained by this reporter in the mining district.

The Antaibao opencut coal mine of Pingshuo is situated in the Ningwu coalfield district, north of Shanxi, or the Antaibao village between Pinglu County and Shuoxian County.

Early one March sun-lit morning this reporter drove along the Jingyuan highway to the mining district. Pointing to the mountains and streams along the way, a companion told me that that is the Golden Sand Beach, the scene of a fierce battle that the generals of the Yang family fought with the troops of the State of Liao of former years; the "Slope Where a Baby Was Born Prematurely," as Mu Guiying gave birth to Yang Wenguang.... The car was speeding through the former battlefield, now the scene of a new battle being fought to establish an energy base. The coalfield of the Pingshuo mining district has a total area of 376 square kilometers, with a verified total deposit of 12.7 billion tons. According to the overall design program, eight opencut coal mines and four pairs of coal pits are to be built in the mining district. Of them, the Antaibao opencut mine will be jointly opened up with the Occidental Petroleum Corporation of the United States, with an expected annual coal output of 15 million tons for a period of 30 years of cooperation, involves the mining of an area of 17 square kilometers, with deposits reaching 450 million tons.

The car drove into the residential area of the Antaibao coal mine north of the town of Shuoxian County. Construction work here had begun on its initial stage. Jin Xun, an engineer of the Pingshuo Opencut Coal Company of China, told us that the residential area of the Pingshuo Coal Mine is 17.5 km from the mining district. It covers 2,000 mu, with a projected total build-up area of 280,000 square meters. Work has now been started on 189,000 square meters. The total built-up area is expected to be completed by 1986. Later he took us to the top of a tall guest house with a built-up area of more than 7,800 square meters. As we looked out from our vantage point, we could see 14-story dormitory buildings for single people, with their conical water towers, and block after block of high and low pleasant looking houses for miners' families scattered here and there.

What particularly attracted our attention was a row of new residences for chief clerks of the U.S. side. They were relatively tastefully designed two-storied villas, each villa intended for two households. Construction work is being feverishly carried out on schools, hospitals, cinemas, waterworks, commercial service stations, and so forth in the mining district. Between designated areas deep trenches had been dug. People were busy laying pipes and lines for water, for heating, for lighting, and so forth. Engineer Jin said that between various areas there would also be built ring-like highways and parks. Before long there would be a new town for a population of some 10,000.

The Antaibo opencut coal mine of the Pingshuo mining district is 160 km from Datong to the north and faces the north-south artery of Shanxi to the east -- the Beitongpu [0554 0681 5543] Railroad. It is within easy reach of traffic. Half of the 17.5-km-long highway leading from the residential area to the Antaibao opencut coal mine has been covered with tar. Work on the rest of the road surface will be completed by the end of July. We arrived at the construction site of the mining district to find several thousand construction workers busy working on a river diversion project, or working on the railroad site, the highway site, and the site of industrial construction. Everywhere was a bustling scene.

In the newly built conference room in the mining district Zheng Maochang, a responsible person of the Capital Construction Department of the company, pointing to a map of the Pingshuo mining district, on the wall, said that 80 percent of the project to divert the course of the Qili River passing through the mining district had been completed. It is expected that the water will flow by June. Repairs have been started on the 30-km-long railroad leading from Pinglu to Shuoxian County. The transformer substation for the temporary supply of electricity for the mining district has also been completed. It has begun to provide electricity for production and everyday uses. A permanent 110,000-volt 20-km-long power transmission cable leading to the mining district has been initially designed. Work on the entire line will be started in July and completed by the end of this year. Pipes are now being laid for the water diversion project leading from Liujiakou to the mining district. It is expected that water will pass through in mid-May, guaranteeing the supply of water for construction purposes in the industrial area. Ground has been broken to start building the machine-repairing workshop, the car wash and the building for conducting comprehensive tests, as designed by Amoco of the United States on our behalf. Construction work is proceeding at a quick pace and is expected to be completed by November. The office building of the mining district on which construction was started only at the end of last year has now entered the stage of main construction work. Its completion is expected this year. Preparations for the start of mining work in the mining district are now being stepped up. People believe that in the not too distant future, through joint Sino-U.S. efforts, a modern large-sized coal mine of a new type will perch like a shining pearl on the vast land of the Yanbei Prefecture of the motherland.

PRC WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM LEAVES FOR U.S., CUBA

OW240754 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese national women's basketball team left here today for the United States to attend an international tournament held later this month.

After the U.S. tournament, the Chinese team, third finishers at the world championships, will head for Cuba to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic women's basketball qualifying tournament from May 5 to 16.

The Chinese team is made up of 12 players, two coaches, a team leader, and a referee.

PRC-SRV BORDER CLASHES POSTPONE ARKHIPOV TRIP

OW110805 Tokyo KYODO in English 0750 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 KYODO -- The Sino-Vietnamese border clashes were a direct reason for Moscow's last-minute postponement of First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov's China trip, an East bloc source here said Friday. The source, who declined to be identified, said rescheduling of Arkhipov's China visit depends on future changes in the situation. But, even if the Sino-Vietnamese clashes should cease, the Kremlin would not allow Arkhipov to visit Beijing soon, the source speculated. Arkhipov was to arrive here Thursday as the highest Soviet official to visit China in some 15 years. However, the Soviets announced the postponement of the trip only a day before. The Soviet announcement almost coincided with the Soviet decision to boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games.

In disclosing the background behind the Soviet announcement, the East bloc source recalled a similar incident in 1979. When border clashes broke out between China and Vietnam in February of that year, the source said, the then visiting Indian Foreign Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee cut short his itinerary in China and immediately returned home as a gesture of protest. If even India, a non-involved nation, took such an action, how could a high-ranking Soviet official make an official visit to China at this time, the source asked. The Soviet Union, a close ally of the Vietnamese, would not be able to give a proper explanation to Hanoi, the source said.

The Chinese and Vietnamese have been engaged in sporadic border clashes for more than a month since China began an artillery attack along the border against Vietnamese "military provocations" on April 2, the source said. In some places, the clashes were reportedly very fierce.

During the off-and-on normalization talks between Beijing and Moscow, the Chinese have been urging the Soviets to cease their support for Vietnam's military presence in Kampuchea, as one of China's three demands in the Sino-Soviet normalization talks. The escalating border trouble between the Chinese and Vietnamese directly involves one of the "obstacles" the Chinese are pointing to in their talks with the Soviets. Thus, as evidenced by Moscow's postponement of Arkhipov's trip, the current tension is likely to delay the Sino-Soviet normalization talks and probably have an adverse effect on the growing exchanges between the two communist giants. Referring to the recent Moscow denunciations of China's "military provocations," released last Friday by the TASS news agency and the following day by the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions, the East bloc source said the postponement of Arkhipov's trip could have been predicted earlier.

China for the present, does not appear intent on making it a big issue. The Soviet decision was briefly reported by the party newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY among other routine news items on its international page.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HU YAOBANG'S DPRK TRIP

Host Farewell Banquet

OW101449 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Chongjin, Korea, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese and Korean party leaders Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song once again mixed with 230 people of the two countries in a happy gathering here this evening, hailing the great Sino-Korean friendship and unity and pledging to further them. The occasion was a farewell banquet given by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, at the Onpo Guest House in Chongjin City, northeastern Korea, at the end of their week-long visit to Korea.

Among the 180 guests were Korean party, government and army leaders, including O Chin-u, Pak Song-chol, Kang Song-san, O Kuk-yol, Hyon Mu-kwang and Kang Hui-won.

In his speech, Hu Yaobang thanked the Korean party, government and people for the extremely grand welcome and reception accorded him and his entourage. An estimated two million people turned out in Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok and Chongjin to greet the Chinese visitors, and General Secretary Kim Il-song had accompanied them throughout the visit. All this "shall always live in our memory," Hu said. During the visit, he added, he and his entourage had toured industrial and mining enterprises, a port, a village, cultural and educational institutions and military units, had intimate meetings with many Korean officials at the central and local levels, met with old friends and made new acquaintances. "We have had extensive contacts with the Korean people and have seen with our own eyes moving scenes of your people holding high the banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and striving to build socialism and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country," Hu Yaobang noted. He also wished Kim Il-song bon voyage and a complete success on his scheduled visit abroad later this month.

In reply, General Secretary Kim Il-song pointed out that Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea, though short in time, had produced good results. He spoke highly of Hu Yaobang's efforts to further and enhance Korea-China friendship. Hu Yaobang's reaffirmation in Pyongyang and elsewhere of the consistent support of the Chinese Communist Party and people for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification was a source of tremendous encouragement to the Korean people, Kim Il-song stressed. He said the Korean people firmly support the Chinese people's endeavor to realize their socialist modernization program and their just cause of effecting Taiwan's return to the motherland and recovering China's sovereignty over Hong Kong. "No matter what severe test we may encounter in the future, our people will unswervingly fight side by side with the Chinese people," Kim Il-song declared.

Both speeches were greeted with prolonged applause. Present at the banquet were Qian Qiren, Xu Xin and Zong Kewen.

Kim Comments at Banquet

OW101515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Chongjin, Korea, May 10 (XINUUA) -- General Secretary Kim Il-song of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today described the identity of views and positions reached in talks as the greatest result of Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea.

Speaking at a farewell banquet given here this evening by Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Kim Il-song expressed the hope that leaders of the two countries will continue their frequent exchange of visits and contacts to exchange experience and seek common measures for the realization of their common cause. He said: "During the past few days, we have had many sincere and unrestrained talks and conversations, making a detailed analysis of international issues of mutual concern, particularly the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula and the question of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification. These talks and conversations once again confirm the identity of our views and positions."

Expressing great satisfaction with the complete success of Hu Yaobang's week-long visit to Korea, the Korean leader praised Hu's energetic activities in Korea as a monumental feat in the annals of Korea-China friendship. The days and nights he had spent together with the Chinese comrades were of far-reaching significance, Kim Il-song added, "because they serve as a forceful proof of the historical tradition of our two parties and peoples of treasuring Korea-China friendship as well as their firm resolve to keep this friendship shining forever." He went on, "we are determined to consolidate the fruits of the visit by the Chinese comrades to our country and continue fortifying and developing Korea-China friendship in line with the demands of the progress of the revolution in both countries and the will of the people."

Ends 'Successful' Visit

OW110204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0157 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Chongjin, Korea, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang left here for home by special train this morning at the end of his successful visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other Korean party, government and army leaders were at the railway station to say goodbye to the Chinese leader.

Several thousand of local people lined the streets to bid farewell to Hu Yaobang and his entourage.

Hu Yaobang's week-long visit to Korea is hailed as a new milestone in the history of Sino-Korean relations. Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, also left by the same train.

Departure Details

OW110956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0936 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Chongjin, Korea, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, left here for home this morning, bringing his visit to Korea to a successful end. He was seen off at the local railway station by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other Korean party, government and army leaders including O Chin-u, Pak Song-chol and Kang Son-san.

More than 10,000 local people turned out to bid farewell to Hu Yaobang and his entourage.

During his week-long official and friendship visit, Hu and his party toured Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hamhung, Komdok and Chongjin, covering a total distance of over 1,000 kilometres.

Kim Il-song and O Chin-u accompanied the Chinese guests throughout their trip. Two million Korean people had been out to welcome the Hu Yaobang and his party, which fully showed the profound friendship of the Korean people to the Chinese people.

Leaders of the two countries had a thorough exchange of views on the present international situation, particularly the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, and the ways for Korea's peaceful reunification. They shared identical views on all matters discussed.

When the motorcade carrying Hu Yaobang and his entourage arrived at the railway station, thunderous cheers broke out from the people gathering there, who waved Korean and Chinese national flags, bidding farewell to the Chinese guests. A grand farewell ceremony was held at the station. The military band played the national anthems of both countries. Hu Yaobang, accompanied by Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of Korea's three armed services.

Hu Yaobang and chief member of his entourage Yang Shangkun shook hands with and embraced Kim Il-song and O Chin-u for a long time before they parted reluctantly.

XINHUA Roundup of Visit

OW110744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 11 May 84

["Roundup: A Visit Demonstrating Eternal Friendship Between China and Korea" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Chongjin, Korea, May 11 (XINHUA correspondents Hu Genkang, Chen Yifei and Zhang Jinfang) -- General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang concluded his successful visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today. The visit has, as expected, realized the desire of the people of the two countries for further strengthening and developing their friendship and has demonstrated to the world the determination of the two parties and the two countries to preserve peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in the Asian-Pacific region and to promote Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

Full preparations were made for the visit under the instructions of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and "the highest level" of welcome was accorded to the Chinese guests.

During the seven-day visit which carried him to four different cities in the country, Hu Yaobang was greeted by a total of more than two million Korean people. Everywhere the Chinese guests went, they were overwhelmed in seas of red banners and waves of flowers surging to the rhythm of applause and welcome music. In Hamhung and Chongjin respectively, about half of the two cities' population turned out to see them in and off. In Wonsan two thirds of the city's 300,000 residents lined a 12-kilometer-long round-the-city street to greet the Chinese guests upon their arrival and departure. Comrade Kim Il-song said the grand welcome was meant to pronounce the great unity between Korea and China and teach the people forever to safeguard that unity.

Throughout the visit, Hu Yaobang and his party were immersed in the sea of friendship, feeling to the heart the lofty trust the Korean people had in the Chinese Communist Party and people. When Hu Yaobang was leaving Hamhung, flower-waving well-wishers, many of them moved to tears, flocked to the side of his special train.

Seeing the scenes and feeling the Korean people's affections, the Chinese guests just couldn't help being deeply moved. Turning to Comrade Yang Shangkun, Comrade Kim Il-song said, "We could have organized the masses to welcome you and see you off, but we could not have organized them to weep."

Leaders of the two parties of China and Korea cherish a tradition of exchanging visits like relatives. Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea has brought closer the hearts of the leaders of the two parties and strengthened their mutually devoted comradely relations. Comrade Kim Il-song has accompanied Comrade Hu Yaobang throughout the visit covering more than 800 kilometers and the two leaders, like members of one family, have chatted cheerfully and humorously on the way, talking glowingly of the friendship between the two countries and discussing freely the international situation. During their visit the Chinese guests have seen the achievements the Korean people have made in political, economic, cultural and military fields. Hu Yaobang has repeatedly commented that these achievements constitute an encouragement to the Chinese people who feel that there is a lot to learn from Korea.

Hu Yaobang has had very significant talks with Kim Il-song. The two leaders have fully exchanged views and reached consensus on the present world situation, particularly the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula, and approaches to an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, proving, therefore, their utmost endeavors in safeguarding peace. During the talks, Kim Il-song reiterated the persistent stand of the Korean Government on peacefully reunifying the country. He pointed out that the tripartite-talks proposal his government put forward last January, is very conducive to solving the Korean issue, relaxing the tension on the Korean peninsula and to promoting stability and peace in the Asia-Pacific region. Hu Yaobang, stressing that the realization of peaceful reunification of Korea is a general goal, declared that China will stand firmly behind Chairman Kim Il-song's proposal to independently and peacefully reunify the country in the form of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo through negotiations.

Hu Yaobang said to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the form of confederation is completely viable, which is to say that the approach is aimed at establishing one country containing two social systems with neither trying to eat up the other.

Hu Yaobang also expressed opposition to the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, demanding that the United States get out of South Korea and adopt a positive attitude toward the relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

At the 200,000-strong mass rally in Pyongyang, the two leaders made known their harmonious views reached during their talks. The speeches of the two leaders have shown to the world that both China and Korea and the parties of the two countries love peace and are determined to exert all their efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea and for stability in the Asia-Pacific region.

It is the firm belief of the Chinese Communists that there will appear in the East of the world a new and independent Korea, strong and prosperous with its close to 60 million people reunited.

The results of the meeting between Hu Yaobang and Kim Il-song and the heart-felt friendship expressed by the Korean people toward the Chinese leaders and people have demonstrated that the great friendship between the two parties and two peoples will live forever as the majestic Mount Taishan in China and the Kungang Mountain in Korea.

JI PENGFEI PROMOTES FRIENDSHIP DURING JAPAN TRIP

Talks With Shintaro Abe

OW082010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 (XINHUA) — Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe here today on matters of common concern. They expressed satisfaction with the smooth and healthy development of the Japan-China friendly relations. Ji Pengfei and his party arrived here this afternoon for a goodwill visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

During the talks, Ji Pengfei briefed the Japanese side on the basic policy of China on the Hong Kong issue. After the briefing, Abe expressed the belief that with the implementation of this policy, the Hong Kong issue could be solved satisfactorily and the stability and prosperity in Hong Kong could be maintained. Ji Pengfei also gave a brief account of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's recent visit to China. He said talks, exchange of views and enhanced mutual understanding between leaders of China and the United States were helpful to the development of the relations between the two countries.

Abe in return briefed the Chinese side on Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Pakistan and India. He said the just-concluded visit itself had political significance and was conducive to the development of bilateral friendly relations.

Meets Former Prime Ministers

OW081634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei today called respectively on former Japanese Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda, Zenko Suzuki and Kakeo Miki and held talks with them on the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship. During his meeting with Fukuda this morning, Ji Pengfei appreciated Fukuda's contributions to the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty. Fukuda said that Japan-China friendship is significant to world peace and that only a good relationship can be favorable to world peace.

The Chinese state councillor met on separate occasions with Suzuki and Miki in the afternoon and expressed his thanks for their positive efforts in promoting Sino-Japanese relations both during and after their tenures of office.

Suzuki recalled his visits to China and his efforts in 1972 to realize the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Miki told Ji Pengfei that the Japanese people are sincere about developing friendly relations with China.

In another development, the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) of Japan held a luncheon today in honor of the Chinese state councillor and his party. Keidanren President Yoshihiro Inayama said in his speech that he will continue his efforts for the development of friendship between Japan and China.

Ji Pengfei in his speech extended his respects to the Japanese friends in the economic circles for their contributions to the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations and to scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. He noted that friendly relations between the two countries have developed greatly in the last decade since the normalization of relations. Such a relationship has brought about benefits to both countries and has played a positive role in maintaining peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region, he said.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service Chinese at 1727 GMT on 9 May in its version of Ji Pengfei's meeting with former Japanese prime ministers at this point adds: "In his speech, Ji Pengfei also introduced China's policies of setting up additional special economic zones and welcomed Japan's economic circles to invest in joint or independent ventures in the special economic zones. This evening, Masayoshi Ito, president of the Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship, gave a dinner to welcome Ji Pengfei and his party."]

Meets With Tanaka

OW101912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka held a breakfast this morning at his home to welcome visiting Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei who arrived here May 8. They reviewed the development of friendly Sino-Japanese relations in the past 12 years and wished the relations to develop further. At eight this morning Tanaka, his daughter and son-in-law and members of the Diet waited at the gate of his private residence. Ji was given a red carpet welcome. To develop Sino-Japanese friendly relations is very important to peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world, said Tanaka.

Ji said the Chinese people will not forget Tanaka for his contribution to the development of Sino-Japanese relations. Tanaka came to Beijing 12 years ago as prime minister and helped in normalizing relations between the two countries.

Present at this morning's breakfast were Masatoshi Tokunaga, former president of the House of Councillors and Dietmen including Masumi Esaki and Noboru Takeshita.

Talks With Overseas Chinese

OW102231 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei today met with representatives of the Overseas Chinese residing in Tokyo and Yokohama of Japan at the Chinese Embassy here. Ji briefed the representatives on the good situation of economic construction and stability and unity of their motherland and hoped that Overseas Chinese will get united and contribute to her development. In recent years, he said, China has achieved stability and unity politically while its economy has undergone a great development. It will carry on the policy of opening to foreign countries, pushing forward its economic construction and building up socialist spiritual and material civilizations. He hoped Overseas Chinese, to strengthen their friendship with the people of the countries in which they live, abide by their laws and help realize the motherland's modernization.

Vice Chairman of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents Huan Weng Qin made a speech on behalf of the Overseas Chinese. He stressed that the Overseas Chinese have two wishes: The reunification of the motherland as early as possible and more contributions to her modernization.

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A reception was held by Chinese Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang in the evening for the visit to Japan by the state councillor. Hisao Kuroda, Yoshimi Furui, Tokuma Utsunomiya, Norio Shirato and other Japanese personages and representatives of Overseas Chinese attended the reception.

Ji Pengfei arrived here on May 8.

VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN MEETS JAPANESE GROUP

OW102143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun met a delegation from Hiroshima Prefecture of Japan headed by the prefecture's Governor Toranosuke Takeshita here this afternoon.

XINHUA ANALYZES JAPANESE FOREIGN POLICY

OW061816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 6 May 84

["Roundup: New Direction in Japan's Foreign Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 6 (XINHUA correspondent Luo Weilong) -- The visits to Pakistan and India just concluded by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone were the first paid by a head of the Japanese Government to South Asia for 23 years. As they were designed to improve Japan's relations with the two countries and have widened the scope of Japan's diplomacy in Asia, the visits represent a new direction in Japan's "independent and positive foreign policy."

While in India, Nakasone assured the Indian Parliament that Japan would seek to promote its friendship with Third World countries, especially the nonaligned states, and improve its economic cooperation with developing countries for mutual prosperity. He also told Japanese reporters that the time had come for Japan to review with a new perspective its policies towards the nonaligned and developing countries and to implement them with constant initiatives. This indicates that the Japanese Government is determined to improve its relations with Asian countries, especially the nonaligned states, in a positive manner.

Public opinion here observes that it is of strategic importance for Japan to improve relations with Pakistan and India for they both are situated along Japan's oil supply line and are major raw material suppliers and important markets in Asia. Information given by the Japanese Foreign Ministry shows that of Japan's imports from Pakistan, cotton and fabric products account for 68 percent and (?mineral) fuel for 9.5 percent. As for India, its iron ore is 35.8 percent of its total exports to Japan and diamonds 11.7 percent. On the other hand, Japan's exports of heavy industrial and chemical products to the two countries take a very prominent position in its overall foreign trade.

Just as Nakasone said during these visits that "there is no prosperity in the North without prosperity in the South", Japan's economy could hardly make any progress without support from the Third World. That is why Nakasone told the leaders of Pakistan and India that he was looking forward to further development of friendly relations and economic cooperation with the two countries and that Japan was willing to contribute to world development with its economic and technological strength.

In his talks with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Nakasone informed Gandhi of Japan's policy on limited expansion of defense forces.

On nuclear arms reduction, he reaffirmed that a phased reduction of nuclear arms should be worked out in the future for the eventual elimination of all nuclear arms. He pointed out that the problem of the Soviet SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles should be solved in a global context. In a policy speech at the Indian Parliament, Nakasone said that his "peace strategy" included the following points: 1. Build up a modest and minimum necessary self-defense capability, stick to the Japan-U.S. security treaty and adopt a unified security policy; 2. persevere in trade liberalism; 3. realize mutual prosperity through promoting friendship with the Third World and the nonaligned countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and assistance.

The Japanese prime minister has carried on a series of diplomatic activities in Asia since he assumed office. When visiting the ASEAN countries and Brunei last year he reaffirmed Japan's policy of not becoming a military power and continuing to support the ASEAN position on the Kampuchean problem and to freeze its economic assistance to Vietnam. During his China visit in March this year, he expressed the hope of ensuring a long-term and stable development of friendly cooperation with China. His recent visits to Pakistan and India have further promoted political dialogue and economic cooperation with the two countries and forwarded Japan's independent and positive diplomacy.

JOURNAL ON AREAS OF SINO-JAPANESE COOPERATION

HK080844 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 3

[Report by contributing correspondent Xie Rong: "A Rosy Future for Sino-Japanese Economic, Trade, and Technical Cooperation" -- first two paragraphs are SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO introduction]

[Text] Both sides must be farsighted. China's reform is a stable and long-term reform. The Chinese have always acted in good faith. The Chinese side will bear responsibility for all economic losses due to any lack of experience on its part. The Japanese entrepreneurs need not worry about it.

Prime Minister Nakasone said that cooperation in technical reform is encouraged between Japanese and Chinese medium-sized and small enterprises, and the proposal on joint exploitation of mineral resources in southwest and northwest China is appreciated. Various trade channels between the two peoples must be converged into a rushing Chang Jiang.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's successful visit to China has greatly promoted the development of the good political and economic relations between the two countries. The far-sighted leaders on both sides have exchanged views on economic and trade cooperation for the future and presented some bold suggestions, presenting attractive prospects for economic relations between the two countries.

China welcomes Japanese entrepreneurs to make an investigation of the environment for their investment in China and to discuss matters relating to concrete cooperative projects. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said during his meeting with Nakasone that on the question of developing Sino-Japanese relations, the two governments must take the people of both countries into consideration and must be far-sighted. This will benefit the people of both countries.

During the talks between the two prime ministers Nakasone announced that the Japanese Government has decided to provide China with a second lot of long-term and low-interest loans in the coming 7 years, totaling 470 billion yen (about \$2 billion). These loans will be used in 7 major energy and communications projects during the sixth and seventh "5-year plans." The construction of these projects will also provide Japanese firms with an opportunity to expand their business.

Premier Zhao Ziyang believed that this construction will not only benefit China's economic development but will also promote the further development of Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation.

China and Japan began their economic and trade relations from the early 1950's through nongovernmental contacts. Over more than the past 10 years since the 2 countries resumed diplomatic relations, the total volume of bilateral trade has increased from \$1 billion in 1972 to about \$10 billion at present. According to a long-term trade agreement between the 2 sides, the export volume of each side will reach \$20 to 30 billion in 1990. This is inspiring. However, compared with their political relations, there is plenty of room for the development of economic and trade relations between both countries, especially economic and technical cooperation between the two peoples.

When meeting with Nakasone Deng Xiaoping revealed that China was talking over big business with an American firm, which had drilled near Hainan Island and had discovered a natural gas field capable of producing a considerable quantity of gas analogous to 10 million tons of oil a year, and which had proposed to establish with China a joint chemical fertilizer factory with an annual ammonia production capacity of 7 million tons. Judging from this case, American firms are much more courageous than the Japanese firms in the field of investment.

During the talks between the two heads of state, Prime Minister Nakasone suggested that China join the Paris industrial property protection treaty, and the Chinese side said that this had already been taken into consideration. Last year the two countries signed an agreement on avoiding dual taxation. At present both sides are making positive efforts to strive for an early agreement on protecting investment and nuclear cooperation, in order to create conditions for promoting economic exchange and cooperation between the two peoples.

With regard to the worries of Japanese entrepreneurs about the possible changes in China's economic policies in the future, which may cause losses for them, the Chinese leaders reaffirmed that China's policies are long-term and stable. This has already been proved by several previous cooperation pacts between the two countries. As to the abandonment of the second phase of the development project of the Baoshan iron and steel plant, losses were incurred due to the lack of experience on our part, and the Chinese side has taken responsibility for all these losses. The Chinese leaders emphasized that the Chinese have always been acting in good faith and always keep their promises. In the future the Chinese side will continue to bear responsibility for all losses incurred due to our lack of experience. Japanese entrepreneurs will have very little to worry or complain about in this respect. Prime Minister Nakasone quite agreed with this. He said that although there had been difficulties in previous cooperation activities, what the Chinese said was true.

Nakasone also showed great interest in the current technical reform in China's medium-sized and small enterprises. He held that there are conditions for medium-sized and small Japanese enterprises to carry out cooperation in this field, because they are able to transfer suitable technology to China and provide it with experiences in business and management.

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There are bright prospects for cooperation in this field. China plans to carry out technical reform in 3,000 enterprises from 1983 to 1985. It welcomes the cooperation of medium-sized and small Japanese enterprises and proposes that the Japanese Government encourage these enterprises to invest in China. Prime Minister Nakasone said that he intended to encourage medium-sized and small Japanese enterprises to cooperate with China. He also said that it is necessary to converge various trade channels between the two peoples into a rushing Chang Jiang.

China's coastal areas are advancing in big strides. The pace of development in other parts of China is also being quickened. The development is vigorous. During his talks with Nakasone Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China is willing to cooperate with Japanese entrepreneurs in exploiting coal, oil, nonferrous metal, rare metals, and other mineral resources in southwest and northwest China. Once these resources are exploited they will also greatly contribute to the prosperity and development of the Japanese economy. Nakasone expressed his appreciation of this proposal.

The Chinese leaders said that provided the four principles are adhered to, cooperation between China and Japan in economy, trade, and technology will surely have a rosy future, which will benefit the people of both countries and their future generations and be conducive to peace and prosperity in Asia and the whole world.

XINHUA ACCUSES SRV OF SLANDERING PRC, ASEAN

OW101417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- According to reports from Hanoi, the Vietnamese authorities took the opportunity of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory on 7 May to willfully slander China and attack the solemn and just stand of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Speaking at a rally held in Hanoi on 7 May to mark the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, which was attended by Le Duan and others, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Vietnamese State Council, slandered the Chinese border defense units' recent counterattacks in self-defense of the Vietnamese troops' repeated intrusion as China's "nibbling offensive" against Vietnam, clamoring that Vietnam "is prepared at any time to repel war of aggression on all scales" launched by China.

While the rally was in progress, the Vietnamese authorities intensified the attack on the Kampuchean patriotic armed forces and repeatedly intruded into Thai territory in an attempt to seek hegemony in Southeast Asia. Disregarding the objective facts, however, in his speech Truong Chinh countercharged China with attempting to "swallow up" Vietnam, "provoke confrontation" between ASEAN and Vietnam, and "make a southward thrust to Southeast Asia."

Truong Chinh's speech also attacked the solemn and just stand of the ASEAN countries in resolutely supporting the Kampuchean people's struggle against Vietnam and opposing Vietnam's intrusions into Thailand. Truong Chinh slandered the ASEAN countries for "stubbornly following China" and "antagonizing" Vietnam on the Kampuchea question.

Harping on the same line of the "threat from China," Truong Chinh asserted that some people in the ASEAN countries have gradually become aware that the "real threat comes from China." Nevertheless, in an editorial published 2 days before Truong Chinh's speech, Singapore's UNITED MORNING NEWS pointed out: "The ASEAN countries are concerned about Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese troops' frequent provocations along the Kampuchean-Thai border."

In an attempt to hoodwink world public opinion, Vietnam's NHAN DAN on 7 May published an anti-Chinese article on the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory, denouncing China for "creating tension and conflict" along the Vietnamese border.

NPC OFFICIAL MEETS NEW ZEALAND DELEGATION

OW101347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial talk with a Maori delegation from New Zealand led by Hiwi Tauroa, race relations conciliator, here this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

METALLURGICAL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

OW091317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0912 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese metallurgical industry delegation led by Li Dongye, minister of metallurgical industry, left here for Australia today at the invitation of Lionel Bowen, deputy prime minister and minister for trade. During the visit, Minister Li Dongye will discuss with Australian Government officials, entrepreneurs, and people from financial circles about forms of cooperation between the two countries in the iron and steel industries.

LI PENG MEETS FRG'S KOHL, HOLDS DISCUSSION

OW110426 Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Bonn, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Kohl today met the visiting Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng in Stuttgart, and had a friendly talk with him. It was disclosed that the two discussed the world situation and bilateral relations. Kohl expressed the hope that economic cooperation be further strengthened between the two countries. He said he was looking forward to his China visit in October.

Vice Premier Li Peng today also met Federal Minister of Research and Technology Heinz Riesenhuber and Minister of Post and Telecommunications Schwarz Schilling.

FURTHER ON FRENCH NAVAL VESSEL IN SHANGHAI

French Captain Meets PLA Commander

OW092137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Liu Huaqing, commander of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here today with Jean Louis Delaunay, captain of the French naval escort vessel Bory and other major officers of the vessel. The Bory, berthed at the Yangtze River wharf since May 5, is on a six-day visit to Shanghai. Her visit, the third of its kind since 1978, is made in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and France.

At the meeting the Chinese Navy commander extended his welcome to the French visitors by describing them as envoys of friendship. He hoped that the friendly relations between the two navies would constantly develop as the contacts had been increased between the two governments and armies in recent years. Captain Delaunay said that though friendly contacts between the two countries' armed forces had only started in recent years, they were full of fraternal and sincere feeling.

Commander Liu Huaqing made a special trip from Beijing to Shanghai this morning to meet and give a banquet in honor of the French guests.

Present on both occasions were Xie Zhenghao, commander of the East China Sea Fleet of the PLA; Zhang Bingyu, advisor to the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese National Defence Ministry; Col. Pierre Fischer, military, naval and air attache of the French Embassy in Beijing; and Bernard Boulard, consul general of France in Shanghai.

This afternoon, Liu Huaqing visited the French vessel accompanied by Captain Delaunay.

Vessel Leaves Shanghai

OW102135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The French naval escort vessel Bory wound up her six-day visit to Shanghai and left here this afternoon. A farewell ceremony was held at the Yangtze River wharf here by the Shanghai unit of the Navy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army before the vessel's departure.

During their stay here, the officers and sailors on the vessel went on sightseeing in Shanghai and visited a Chinese navy unit, the Jiangnan shipyard and Shanghai jade carving factory. Some of them toured China's scenic cities of Hangzhou and Suzhou. Yesterday, Bernard Boulard, consul general of France in Shanghai, gave a reception on the occasion of the visit of Bory. Present was Shi Yong, commander of the Shanghai unit of the Chinese Navy.

PRC, UK SIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGE ACCORD IN BEIJING

OW101102 Beijing XINHUA in English 1046 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A program of cultural, educational and scientific exchanges agreed upon between the Chinese and British Governments was launched here today in the Great Hall of the People, with a formal signing ceremony. According to the program, which covers the period from April 1, 1984, to March 31, 1986, both governments will facilitate exchanges and co-operation between Chinese and British learned societies and institutions; send scholars, teachers and students to each other's country; and facilitate the development of contacts, co-operation and exchange of information in the arts and the humanities, especially in literature, publishing, the performing arts, radio, television, cinema, the fine arts, architecture, archaeology, the social sciences, town and environmental planning, museums, libraries and archives.

The program will also encourage co-operation between youth and sports organizations of the two countries as well as the development of tourism in each other's country. The agreed items include exchanges of musical performances, ballet and film shows and middle school science and mathematics education seminars in China.

The agreement was signed by Zhang Jinshu, deputy director of the Liaison Department of the Chinese Ministry of Culture, and Dr J.E.C. Macrae, head of the Cultural Relations Department of the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS ITALIAN TREASURY OFFICIAL

OW101305 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zhang Jingfu today met and had a friendly discussion with visiting Italian Vice Minister of the Treasury Carlo Fracanzani on expansion of bilateral economic and technological cooperation and trade relations.

QIAO SHI MEETS NORWEGIAN PARTY OFFICIALS

OW080818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 8 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with two leading officials from the Socialist Left Party of Norway here today. The visitors, Erik Solheim, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Christopher Furst, chairman of the Central Committee's International Committee, arrived here May 3 at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. Their visit marked the first official contact between the two parties. Greeting the visitors, Qiao Shi expressed the hope that the two parties would have more exchanges.

Solheim said that the visit was very useful. His discussions with Chinese party officials showed that the two sides shared views on many issues. He hoped that the visit would usher in a new relationship between the two parties. After the meeting, Qiao Shi hosted a luncheon for the visitors who are scheduled to leave Beijing shortly for a tour of east China.

NIGER HEAD OF STATE KOUNTCHE ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Li Xiannian Welcomes Kountche

OW101121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1056 GMT 10 May 84

["Beijing Red-Carpet Welcome for Niger Head of State Kountche" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier [title as received] Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, Mme. Mintou Kountche and their party were honored at a grand welcoming ceremony presided over by President Li Xiannian here this afternoon.

Today, the Changan Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the Chinese capital, is bedecked with colorful bunting. The national flags of China and Niger fly over the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People. People thronged both sides of Changan Avenue that runs through Tiananmen Square before the arrival of the Niger Head of State Kountche and his party.

When Kountche, in the company of Li Ximing, chairman of the reception committee and minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, arrived at the plaza, Li Xiannian warmly shook hands and exchanged greetings with him and his party. Two children presented the Niger head of state and Mme Kountche with bouquets.

The welcoming ceremony began with the playing of the national anthems of Niger and China by a military band and the firing of a 21-gun salute. Accompanied by Li Xiannian, Kountche reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Then, when the Niger head of state Kountche met the welcoming crowds, three hundred youngsters in bright dresses danced merrily. Among those attending the ceremony were Lin Jiamei, wife of Chinese President Li Xiannian, and Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister.

Seyni Kountche and his party arrived here by air this afternoon on an official friendship visit to China at the invitation of President Li Xiannian. They were warmly greeted at the airport by Li Ximing, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Chinese Ambassador to Niger Wang Yupei. Two children presented the Niger head of state and Mme Kountche with bouquets.

On hand also were Aussiel Pierre, Niger ambassador to China, and Mrs Aussiel, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of African countries to China.

This is Kountche's second visit to China. The first was in September 1977. It is expected that his current visit to China will help promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Meets With Li Xiannian

OW101243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said today that China and Niger had enjoyed good relations since the establishment of diplomatic ties between them in 1974. At a meeting with Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, in the Great Hall of the People here late this afternoon, Li said the two countries had always exchanged views in a sincere manner on international issues and bilateral relations.

Kountche said there existed sincere friendship and solidarity between Niger and China. The purpose of his current visit, his second to Beijing, was to cement this friendship, he added.

Also present were Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, and Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection.

Attends Banquet

OW101817 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian held a state banquet here this evening for Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, and Mme Mintou Kountche. President Li praised Niger's achievements in economic construction and its active role in international affairs. Noting the Niger was located on the fringes of the Sahara, he said that its government and people had waged staunch struggles against nature, scoring marked successes in increasing agricultural production. Niger had also paid attention to tapping its natural resources and developing its mining industry, he said, increasing its gross national product by 4.5 times and average per-capita income by 3 times in the past decade. Niger pursued an independent, non-aligned foreign policy, opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism, and the interference of African affairs by external forces. It also safeguarded Africa's unity, supported its national liberation movement, and stood for South-South cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic order, he said.

In the decade following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Niger and China, the two countries had conducted effective political, economic, trade and cultural exchanges, and their friendly relations had grown satisfactorily, he added. China was willing to open new areas of cooperation with Niger and would continue to strengthen their relations on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, effectiveness, varied forms and common progress, Li said. He also described President Kountche as a pioneer in establishing friendly Sino-Niger relations, and an old friend of the Chinese people. Kountche's 1977 China trip had made valuable contributions to the expansion of bilateral relations, and his current visit would surely enhance those ties, he added.

Kountche said his current China visit was aimed at enlivening the friendship and exemplary cooperation between China and Niger, and exchanging views with Chinese leaders on world affairs. The world situation showed that negotiations, cooperation and unity between Asia and Africa were necessary. China and Niger shared the same principles and hope for the world's future, he said. As a Third World country, China had played a major role in the struggle to set up a politically healthy and economically just new international order, Kountche said.

China stood in the forefront of the movement to ensure the economic and social development of the Third World countries and help small and weak countries safeguard their independence, national dignity and characteristics, he added. His country had always opposed antagonistic blocs, strictly respected the sovereignty of other states, supported just causes, defended peace and admitted the right of self-determination of other countries, Kountche said. Niger's purpose was to rid Africa of colonialism and achieve all-round liberation, he said.

Niger had always supported the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination, the movement for national liberation and the frontline countries, the Niger president said.

Present at the banquet were Han Xianchu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Lin Jiamei, wife of president Li Xiannian; Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection; Sun Daguang, minister of geology and mineral resources; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Tan Jingqiao, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese Liberation Army; and Aussiel Pierre, Niger ambassador to China.

Lays Wreath at Monument

OW110414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0244 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Brigadier Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger, placed a wreath at the monument to the People's Heroes in the Tiananmen Square here this morning. He was accompanied by Li Ximing, chairman of the reception committee and minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection. The ribbon on the wreath carries this inscription: Eternal glory to the people's heroes. Also present on the occasion were Mme Mintou Kountche, wife of Kountche; other distinguished Niger guests accompanying Kountche's on his China visit; and Aussiel Pierre, Niger ambassador to China.

Meets With Zhao Ziyang

OW110925 Beijing XINHUA in English 0903 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang and Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger, discussed relations between China and Niger and international issues in their talks here today. The Niger leader arrived in Beijing yesterday on an official friendship visit. Sources close to the talks said that they proceeded in a sincere and friendly manner.

The two leaders agreed that relations between the two countries had developed well. Cooperation in agriculture, water conservancy and medical services had made progress and trade was continuing to develop. They agreed to seek more forms of cooperation including technical expertise services and personnel training.

Premier Zhao reiterated that China's policy of working for more fruitful economic and technical cooperation with Niger and other Third World countries would not be changed. Explaining China's independent foreign policy, the premier said that the guiding principles included closer unity and cooperation with other Third World countries, opposition to hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. "China will stand by the Third World at all times" he said, "and will always belong to the Third World." The basic principles Niger followed in her foreign relations included the safeguarding world peace, non-alignment, opposition to hegemonism and support to the cause of progress, Kountche told the Chinese premier.

Discussing the situation in Africa, the two leaders stressed the importance of African unity. They were of the opinion that the Organization of African Unity, symbol of unity on the continent, should play a greater role in closing the ranks of African countries. They also had an in-depth discussion on southern Africa, Chad and other issues.

Present at the meeting on the Niger side were officers from the Supreme Military Council and senior government officials, as well as Aussiel Pierre, Niger ambassador to China. Among Chinese officials present were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, and Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS NIGERIAN ECONOMIC GROUP

OW101315 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun met and had a cordial conversation with Olu Adeniji, director-general for economic affairs and international organizations of the Foreign Ministry of Nigeria, and his party here this afternoon.

ZHAO MEETS KUWAITI, SENEGALESE, YEMENI ENVOYS

OW101313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here this afternoon on separate occasions with the new Kuwaiti Ambassador to China 'Abd al-Hadi Haj al-Mahmid, the outgoing Ambassador of Yemen Arab Republic to China Ahmad Muhammad al-Wadidi and Senegalese Ambassador to China Mamadou Seyni Mbengue.

'ARAFAT DISCUSSES TRIP TO, RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW102101 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Dhaka, May 10 (XINHUA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), today said that he had "very fruitful and positive" talks with the Chinese leaders during his visit to China. Before his departure after a one-day visit to Bangladesh he told reporters at Dhaka International Airport that the Chinese leaders assured him that China would continue to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people through to the end and support his plan for holding a conference of the United Nations Security Council of the Palestinian issue. 'Arafat arrived here yesterday afternoon following his visits to China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During his stay here, he held talks with Bangladesh President H.M. Ershad and President Shaykh Al Nuhayyan of the United Arab Emirates, who is on a visit here, for Middle East problems, including Jerusalem and Iran-Iraq war, he said. He described their meeting as fruitful and important.

When asked whether there is a possibility of the Soviet participation in the international forum on the Palestinian issue, he said that the Soviet Union could take part in the conference as it is a member of the U.N. Security Council

GONG DAFEI MEETS WITH IVORY COAST ENVOY

OW091347 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, this morning met with Anet N'zi Nanan Koliabo, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Republic of Ivory Coast in Beijing. He arrived here on May 4.

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PENG ZHEN ATTENDS NPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW101050 Beijing XINHUA in English 1021 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese National People's Congress has improved friendly contacts with Latin American parliaments. This was stated by Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, at the current meeting of the N.P.C. committee here today. Briefing the meeting on the visit of an N.P.C. delegation to Brazil, Peru and Ecuador earlier this year, Liao Hansheng said that the delegation, led by himself, was accorded a warm welcome in these countries and exchanged views on matters of common concern with their leaders. Such a visit was important in helping promote cooperation and friendship between the Chinese people and the peoples of these countries, he stressed.

Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, presided over today's session. Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Peng Zhen attended. The session also heard a report by Liao Hansheng on examining the credentials of N.P.C. deputies chosen in by-elections in the past year. He asked members attending the meeting to examine the credentials of the deputies. On the current agenda were also a work report of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, a draft agenda for the Second Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, and draft list of members of the N.P.C. Presidium and secretary generalship. The Second Session of the Sixth N.P.C. is due to open here May 15.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON CPPCC MEETINGS

Standing Committee Session Ends

OW101331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- The Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee concluded at the CPPCC National Committee's auditorium this afternoon. The meeting approved the namelist of the additional members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee; approved in principle the draft of the Standing Committee's work report to be submitted to the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee; approved in principle the draft of the report on handling motions since the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee; approved the measures for division of groups and the namelist of the group convenors for the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee; and approved the namelist of non-voting delegates to the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

The meeting also approved the following appointments: Shao Hengqiu, Feng Diyun, and Zhao Weizhi are appointed as deputy secretaries-general of the CPPCC National Committee, and Wei Chuantong and Luo Zhewen as deputy heads of the Work Group for Culture of the CPPCC National Committee. The meeting of the Presidium of the CPPCC National Committee held prior to the Standing Committee meeting approved the appointment of Lin Lyun, Ma Bi, Hu Gongshi, and Fang Sheng as member of the Work Group for Reunification of Motherland under the CPPCC National Committee.

Liu Lantao and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting. Present at the meeting were Yang Jingren, Lu Dingyi, Paghalha Geleg Namgya, Hu Ziang, Wang Kunlun, Dong Qiwu, Tao Zhiyue, Xiao Hua, Chen Zaidao, Lu Zhengcao, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan Shahidi, Miao Yuntai, Deng Zhaoxiang, Zhao Puchu, and Qu Wu, all vice chairmen, as well as Peng Youjin, secretary general.

Namelist of Additional Members

OW100927 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- Namelist of the additional members of the second meeting of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, 41 in total, adopted by the 5th Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee on 9 May 1984

Ding Xuesong (female), Ma Wenrui, Wang Xinchun [3769 1800 4783], Wang Zhuting [3769 4554 0080], Wang Yuxin [3769 5148 2450] (female), Fang Jufen [2455 2239 5358] (female), Gu Shengxiang [0657 0524 4382], Lu Rencan, Feng Kexu [7458 0344 3563], Feng Tiyun [7458 2748 0061], Liu Yazhe [0491 0068 0772], Liu Jingji, Li Dawei [2621 1129 4580], Li Boqiu [2621 0130 3808], Yang Ximei [2799 1585 2653], Yang Gefei [2799 2706 7236], Wu Xin [0702 9515], Wu Yongtai [0702 3057 3141], Zhang Bin [1728 1755], Zhang Xilei [1728 6007 5628] (female), Zhang Jiyu [1728 4764 1008], Alo Qunze [7093 2867 5028 0463], Bu Xinsheng [2975 9515 3932], Mao Yisheng, Guo Suying [2654 4790 5391] (female), Zhou Yifeng [0719 0001 1496], Zhao Weizhi [6392 0251 0037], Zhao Chaogou [6392 6389 2845], Hou Wailu [0186 1120 1687], Hou Yuzhi [0186 1785 0037] (female), Xiu Ruijuan [0208 3843 1227] (female), He Qizhi [6320 0366 3112], Guo Kequan [6753 0668 6112], Tan Gaosheng [6151 6964 3932], Huang Daneng [7806 1129 5174], Huang Yongyu [7806 3057 3768], Mei Shaowu [2734 4801 2976], Peng Qingyuan [1756 3237 3293], Jiang Daning [5592 6671 1337], Xie Tian [6200 3240], Li Shu [7812 3412].

CPC Consultations on Vacancies

OW101310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee held democratic consultations here this morning with non-party figures on the subject of filling gaps left in the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference by the death of 11 members over the past year. The confab, presided over by Deng Yingchao, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee, was attended by about 30 people, including leading members of the democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and representatives of non-party figures, as well as leaders of concerned people's organizations.

Deng Yingchao stressed that consultation with non-party figures on major state issues is a tradition of the Communist Party. She expressed the hope that the participants in the consultation would air their opinions freely.

Xi Zhongxun, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee Political Bureau, gave an explanation on the decision to elect new vice-chairmen and Standing Committee members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. He said the first session of the Sixth National Committee held last June elected 297 Standing Committee members, including 30 chairman and vice-chairmen, among whom 11 had died in the past year. Therefore, Xi added, the C.P.C. Central Committee suggested adding several new Standing Committee members and vice-chairmen at the second session of the Sixth National Committee to open May 12. In the discussion, the participants expressed their agreement with the C.P.C. Central Committee's suggestion, and put forward their views and suggestions on the list of candidates. At the end of the discussion, Deng said that the C.P.C. Central Committee would study the views and suggestions raised at today's meeting, and further consultations would be held on the list of the candidates before submitting it to the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee meeting.

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Also attending the meeting were Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau, Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat, and Yang Jingren, head of the United Work Department, of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

RESIDENT IDENTITY CARD REGULATIONS ISSUED

OW101315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- Tentative Regulations Governing PRC Resident Identity (promulgated by the State Council on 6 April 1984)

Article 1. These regulations are formulated to prove the citizens' identities, protect the citizens' legitimate rights and interests and maintain public order.

Article 2. All Chinese citizens residing in the People's Republic of China must apply for resident identity cards in accordance with these regulations, except the following persons: 1) Citizens under 16 years of age; 2) active duty members of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police; and 3) inmates serving sentences according to law and persons undergoing reeducation through labor.

Article 3. The resident identity card has the legal effect of proving a citizen's identity.

Article 4. The resident identity card shows a person's name, sex, nationality, date of birth, and address and its expiration date. In national autonomous localities, this information is put down in both Chinese characters and the writing of the local nationality.

Article 5. The resident identity card is valid for 10 years, 20 years or an indefinite period. Persons between 16 and 25 years of age are issued resident identity cards with a 10-year validity. Persons between 25 and 45 are issued resident identity cards with a 20-year validity. Persons above 45 are issued resident identity cards with an indefinite validity.

Article 6. The resident identity cards will be printed and prepared exclusively by the Ministry of Public Security and issued and managed by public security organs.

Article 7. Citizens must apply for resident identity cards in the place of their permanent residence. Citizens must apply for temporary resident identity cards in places of their present residence if their permanent residence has not yet been established. Regulations governing the issuance of temporary resident identity cards will be prepared separately by the Ministry of Public Security. Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots who return to settle in China must proceed with residence registration and simultaneously apply for resident identity cards.

Article 8. Foreign nationals who have acquired citizenship of the People's Republic of China and reside in China must proceed with residence registration and simultaneously apply for resident identity cards.

Article 9. To apply for a resident identity card, a citizen must fill out an application form, hand in his or her residence booklet and a recently taken 1-inch-size, uncovered, front-view photograph, and pay prescribed application fees.

Article 10. When a citizen changes his or her permanent residence, he or she must turn in and cancel his or her resident identity card while cancelling his or her old residence, and must apply for a new resident identity card while registering his or her new residence. When a citizen dies, his or her resident identity card must be turned in and cancelled while having his or her residence registration cancelled.

Article 11. When a citizen is recruited into the army, he or she must turn in and cancel his or her resident identity card while cancelling his or her residence registration, and when he or she is discharged from the army, he or she must apply for a resident identity card while proceeding with his or her residence registration.

Article 12. Identity cards of inmates, personnel undergoing reeducation through labor, or convicts being locked up temporarily, whose residence registration has been cancelled, shall be revoked at the time their residence registration is cancelled; application for an identity card will be made during reregistration of residence after they have been released from prison or relieved from reeducation through labor; while identity cards of those whose residence registration has not been cancelled shall be collected by executive organs, to be returned to them upon their being released from prison or relieved from reeducation through labor.

Article 13. When a citizen goes abroad or visits Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan, he or she is required to deregister his or her residence and turn over his or her identity card for cancellation at the time of deregistration.

Article 14. A citizen whose identity card is about to expire and must be renewed should apply for a new one 3 months before the expiration date, and the card issuing organ must, while revoking the old card, issue a new card to the card holder before the old card expires.

Article 15. A resident identity card must always be carried and properly kept by its holder. In case of loss, the public security organ must be immediately informed, and active efforts must be made to find it; if it cannot be found within 3 months, application should be made for a new one, and the old card shall be nullified.

Article 16. In carrying out its duty, a public security organ has the authority to check a citizen's identity card; the citizen must willingly show his card to be checked and must not refuse to do so.

Article 17. Whenever a citizen's political, economic and social rights and interests are involved, the department, mass organization, enterprise or institution concerned may demand to check his or her identity card, but may not retain it or use it as a pledge.

Article 18. According to the seriousness of the case, each of the following cases is subject to punishment, or investigation of criminal responsibility, by public security administrative agencies: 1) Forging, transferring, loaning or selling identity cards; 2) using another's name to obtain an identity card, or stealing another identity card; 3) disobeying regulations in applying for an identity card; and 4) rejecting a public security organ's demand to check an identity card.

Article 19. These regulations do not apply to foreign nationals and stateless people residing within the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Article 20. Details on the implementation of these regulations shall be formulated by the Ministry of Public Security.

Article 21. These regulations become effective upon being promulgated.

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Liu Fuzhi Interviewed

OW101235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0055 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA) -- Liu Fuzhi, minister of public security, on the step-by-step implementation of the resident identity card system in China during a question and answer interview with XINHUA and ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO reporters:

Question: The State Council has decided that beginning this year a resident identity card system will be put into effect step by step in China. Please tell us about the significance of the implementation of this system.

Answer: The issuance of identity cards is to meet the need to safeguard China's political stability, promote its economic prosperity, and establish a good social order in the country. It is to meet the need to safeguard the drive for socialist modernization and represents an important step in providing effective protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the citizens. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has carried out a policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the national economy. A restructuring of the economic system in the urban and rural areas is being carried out in depth. While the socialist modernization drive centered on economic construction is developing, the people's living standard is constantly improving and tourism is growing vigorously; the masses of the people are having more and more contacts with one another in political, economic, and cultural life and other areas; and the number of cases in which the citizens are required to prove their identities has drastically increased. It is now inevitable that the resident identity card system be implemented in a planned and systematic manner.

The resident identity card is a legal document which shows the identity of a citizen. The use of this card will make it convenient for the people to carry out normal activities and will offer a full guarantee for citizens to exercise their legitimate rights and fulfill their binding obligations. It will also make it easy for the departments concerned to do their work and be conducive to tightening the maintenance of public order, protecting the interests of the state and the people, and ensuring the smooth going of the four modernizations drive.

Question: It is understood that an identity card system is in effect in many countries in the world. Can you tell us something in this respect?

Answer: Many countries in the world, including some Third World countries, have practiced the identity card system. Some countries have adopted modern technology to facilitate control. Different countries have different names, age requirements, and validity terms for their identity cards. In some countries, such cards are issued to citizens of at least 17 years of age and are renewable every 10 years. Some countries issue such cards to all citizens residing in their own countries who are over 14 years of age. They issue permanent identity cards to any citizen over 44 years of age. In some countries, there is no age restriction on card holders. Still other countries issue an identity card not only for the purpose of proving one's citizenship status, but also to be used as a tour document and passage document.

Question: We already have in use in China the work certificate, "household registration book," and so on as certificates identifying a citizen's status. Why is it necessary to issue an additional resident identity card?

Answer: Our resident identity card system is adopted in accordance with the actual situation in China. Although the work certificate issued by an office, organization, enterprise, or institution can be used to certify the status of an individual, as can an urban resident's "household registration book" and even a reference letter, these documents are of many different types. They don't have a same, unified format. Moreover, their legal effect is limited within a specific range and they don't have the general legal effect to certify the status of a citizen. They are also easily forged, used by another person, and utilized by lawless elements. Each household is issued one "household registration book" which is meant to be used only in the locality where it is issued. It is not convenient to carry around, nor is it useful to the departments concerned in carrying out their work. Now that socialist democracy and the legal system are being strengthened and will be further perfected, in order to make things easy for the people and protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens, it is imperative that the state issue in a unified way resident identity cards which have legal effects.

Question: How will the resident identity card system be put into effect in our country step by step in a planned way?

Answer: The issuance of unified resident identity cards throughout the country is an important reform of China's present household registration system to meet the new situation. It is of vital importance to tens of thousands of households and hundreds of millions of people and involves a huge amount of work. Therefore, it is necessary to proceed from China's actual situation and carry out the work step by step in a planned way, by stages and at different times. The system will be put into effect first in Beijing this year on a trial basis. It will be gradually implemented in big cities first, in medium-sized and small cities next, and in rural areas last.

Question: What is the principle affirming the scope of resident identity card holders?

Answer: The principle affirming the scope of card holders is that most people engaged in economic construction, productive labor, and various social activities in our country are over 16 years old. In addition, according to China's criminal law, people over 16 years of age should be held responsible for criminal cases if they commit crimes. The age of those who receive reeducation through labor also begins from 16 years of age. Therefore, the "Tentative Regulations Governing PRC Resident Identity Cards" promulgated by the State Council also stipulates that people over 16 years of age should apply for resident identity cards.

According to the regulations, PLA servicemen and the people's armed policemen will not be resident identity card holders. This is because the PLA and the People's Armed Police are the armed forces of the state; they are in active service. Their tasks and activities in social life are different from those of ordinary citizens.

According to law, criminals who are serving sentences and receiving reeducation through labor will not be resident identity card holders. This is for the purpose of limiting these people's freedom of activities so as to guarantee stable and good social order and protect the democratic right of the largest number of the masses and the safety of the people's lives and property.

Question: Why do the regulations stipulate that there be three different terms of validity for resident identity cards?

Answer: The terms of validity for resident identity cards are 10 years, 20 years, and permanent. This is because each person's physical and facial characteristics change with age. The term of validity of resident identity cards for those under 25 years of age is 10 years, a relatively shorter period, because the physical and facial characteristics of those under 25 change greatly.

The term of validity of the cards for those over 25 is 20 years because their growth and development are mature and their physical and facial characteristics change more slowly. Resident identity cards for those over 45 are good on a long-term basis because the physical and facial characteristics of that age group have basically fallen into a pattern.

Question: What attitude should citizens take toward the issuance of resident identity cards?

Answer: The issuance of resident identity cards is a matter of prime importance which has a bearing on citizens' exercising their rights and fulfilling their obligations. Through the issuance of resident identity cards, the state will let all citizens not only receive an education in socialist democracy and the legal system but also strengthen their sense of responsibility for exercising a citizen's rights and fulfilling a citizen's obligations. Therefore, we hope all citizens will pay attention to and support this matter, help the government do this work well, and conscientiously observe the stipulations of the "Tentative Regulations Governing PRC Resident Identity Cards." All citizens who meet the requirements for the application of resident identity cards must actively apply in accordance with the regulations, keep them appropriately, and use them correctly.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON APPLYING INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK100751 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 84 p 3

[Article by Yu Qing: "What Is the Crux of the Failure To Implement the Policy of Intellectuals in Certain Units?"]

[Text] To meet the demands of the four modernizations, the central authorities have repeatedly urged various units to implement the policy on intellectuals and to be bold in assigning cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent to leading posts at various levels. However, incidents of some intellectual cadres in certain localities and departments still being suppressed, or hindered from taking up important posts, still happen today. People cannot help asking: Why? What is the crux of the matter? Last year, when a central leader talked about the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, he said: We should readjust leading bodies, create a new situation in work, and develop the present favorable economic situation. However, there is a conservative idea in many localities. The problem of fearing to promote a great number of excellent, educated, middle-aged and young cadres has occurred in these localities. Some comrades working in personnel departments are ideologically wrong with regard to this matter.

What the central leading comrade said has pointed out sharply the crux of the matter: The fact that certain comrades working in personnel departments are ideologically wrong is a great obstacle which hampers the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. When these comrades are ideologically wrong, it is difficult for them to understand correctly the party's organizational line and cadre policy in the new period. They will possibly use the old, traditional concepts in treating intellectuals, and egalitarian ideas in assessing and judging cadres. They will easily accept irresponsible and idle gossip or hearsay as truth, and use it as an excuse to negate and discriminate against intellectuals. Therefore, the following situation has occurred in some departments and units: When discussing the implementation of the policy on intellectuals in general, some people may speak with fervor and assurance and appear impressive. However, when they discuss the promotion of specific persons, they always find fault with them. They think that it is difficult to select excellent cadres. As a result, the implementation of the policy on intellectuals and the selection and use of intellectual cadres remain empty talk.

It is true that such a work style of talking much but doing little and saying one thing and doing another is connected with our entire cadre system and various obstructions which we encounter in our work.

However, the main reason for this is that certain comrades working in personnel departments lacked understanding of the role of intellectuals in the four modernizations, and that they used the "leftist" viewpoint in treating intellectuals. They fail to regard intellectuals as part of the working class. To them, intellectuals are always unreliable. They neither trust nor have confidence in them. Some of these comrades are poorly educated. They have worked in a small unit for a long time, and have a very narrow view. They know nothing about scientific and technological developments in the world today, and lack an eager desire to build Chinese-type socialism, which needs the help of a great number of intellectuals. A handful of comrades are narrow-minded, and are jealous of those who are wise and able. They resent the party's organizational line in the new period. Therefore, solving the problem of certain comrades in the personnel departments who are ideologically wrong has become an important link for implementing the policy on intellectuals.

We should first of all make the most of the favorable situation brought about by party rectification to provide comrades of the personnel departments with profound education on a series of line, guiding principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

We should organize them to repeatedly study the party's organizational line and cadre policy in the new period in order to further eliminate the "leftist" pernicious influence and to enhance their understanding of the significance of implementing the policy on intellectuals. We should also educate them so that they proceed from the public interest, give first place to the interests of the state and nation, recommend the wise and the able, and select and promote a large number of excellent middle-aged and young intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity. Second, we should encourage comrades of the personnel departments to go deep into the realities of life, to be bold in emancipating minds, to follow the mass line, and to adopt a new method for selecting and promoting cadres. In the meantime, we should provide these comrades with the opportunity to broaden their outlook so that they will have an intimate knowledge of the latest scientific and technological level in the world today, and will understand that without a joint struggle by intellectuals and people of the whole country, it is impossible to realize the four modernizations in our country by the end of this century. In so doing, they will ideologically understand the role of knowledge and intellectuals in the four modernizations, and consciously implement the party policy on intellectuals. Third, with regard to those who are poorly educated, are reluctant to study, are jealous of the wise and the able, and have prejudice against intellectuals, we should resolutely deprive them of their posts if they turn a deaf ear to our education. We should assign a number of comrades who are better educated, more professionally competent, well versed in management, and impartial to work in personnel departments. Through adopting these measures, we will raise the ideological level of the comrades of personnel departments, improve their political quality, enhance their professional competence, and change the composition of personnel cadres to meet the demand of the party's political tasks in the new period. In so doing, we will truly implement the policy on intellectuals.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RELAXING RURAL POLICIES

HK100953 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 84 p 2

[Article by Huang Daoxia: "How To Understand the Term 'Relaxation of Policies'"]

[Text] "Relaxing policies" has become a new term which is frequently used by people at present. This common expression represents an important characteristic of the changes in our party's rural policies in recent years.

These changes have brought about an increasingly brisk rural economy in our country and have aroused growing enthusiasm for the socialist cause among hundreds of millions of Chinese peasants. Like other terms, such as "emancipating people's minds" and "breaking free from outmoded conventions," the term "relaxing policies" has been widely accepted and used by the general public. The reason for this is apparent.

However, some comrades argue that as a scientific concept, a policy can only be said to be "correct" or "incorrect" but cannot be said to be "relaxed" or "tight." The present rural policies are different in essence from the set of previous "leftist" policies and cannot be simply described as "relaxed"; otherwise, people may be misled to think that the more "relaxed" policies become, the better they become. This may even make people doubt the correctness of the "relaxed" policies. At first hearing, the above argument seems quite reasonable, but careful analysis will lay bare its incorrectness.

Admittedly, we cannot say that "the more relaxed policies become, the better they become." Correct policies are formed on the basis of scientifically summing up the masses' practice, and policies cannot be "relaxed" or "tightened" at will. However, by emphasizing the "relaxation of policies," we mean that it is necessary to break with all kinds of shackles for the peasants, which were formed when the "leftist" ideology held a dominant position, so as to fully arouse the peasants' enthusiasm for production. This has nothing to do with the idea of "the more relaxed policies become, the better they become."

Can we use such terms as "correct policies" and "incorrect policies"? Certainly, we can. Each policy can be judged to be "correct" or "incorrect"; or it can be judged to be "largely correct" or "largely incorrect." However, these two terms will not be accurate and scientific enough if they are used to describe the general tendency of changes in our rural policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, because the situations were rather complicated. Before the third plenary session, some of the rural policies were correct and others were incorrect; correct and incorrect policies prevailed alternately. So concrete analysis is required. Since the third plenary session, the general trend of our party's readjustment of the rural policies has been to "relax the policies." The series of concrete policies have become sounder in practice. Therefore, the phrase "correct policies" cannot be used interchangeably with the phrase "relaxing policies."

"Relaxing policies" is a term coined by the masses. After the late 1950's, due to the influence of "leftism," the rural policies showed a tendency of "tightening" the control over peasants' economic activities. For example, in the matter of the ownership system, undue stress was laid on seeking a high degree of public ownership, which was accompanied by a high degree of centralization in rural economic activities and agricultural production. Rural fair trade was banned; household sideline occupations were strictly restrained; private plots were not allowed to exist; purchase and marketing of farm produce were rigidly controlled by the state. In short, the path for agricultural development became narrower and narrower, and peasants generally felt that the policies too "tightly" curbed their initiative. Since the third plenary session, the party has taken a series of measures to readjust the rural policies, and the key link of this readjustment is to change the previous tight control over peasants and to smash the shackles on peasants so as to liberate the productive forces. At present, peasants have borne responsibility for their production, have had rights to make decisions in their operation, and have enjoyed benefits from the results of their production. The household economy has been allowed to exist. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries can all develop in a comprehensive way. Able people who are skillful in production can have plenty of scope for their talent and can become well-off ahead of others. The masses have deeply felt that the present policies are much more "relaxed." Here, the "relaxation of policies" is used to compare with the situation in which peasants were tightly bound by the previous policies.

The term "relaxing policies" is a special term deriving from the specific historical conditions of the rural policy readjustment in recent years. It is vivid and easy to understand and has a special meaning. Most people can understand the meaning of this term which has been generally accepted through common practice. At present, the rural economic structural reform is further developing. Policies in some areas remain under the influence of "leftism" and continue to hamper the initiative of the masses. In some regions (such as some old revolutionary base areas, remote areas, and areas inhabited by minority nationalities), the masses are still leading a hard life. One of our tasks is to continue to relax policies in these areas on the basis of investigations and studies. We must clearly realize this point.

COMMENTATOR ON RECTIFYING UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

HK110402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 84 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Rectify Unhealthy Tendencies in Commercial Departments"]

[Text] The work of commercial departments is closely related to production, construction, and the people's livelihood at all times. In the course of transferring commodities from the field of production to the field of circulation, do commercial departments uphold the principle of serving the people wholeheartedly or seek selfish gains by making use of their powers? This is an important question which must be solved in the party rectification in commercial departments.

At present, unhealthy tendencies exist to differing degrees in some leading bodies and enterprises of the commercial system. To rectify these unhealthy tendencies, it is necessary to take action from top to bottom, and leading bodies in particular must play an exemplary role. We should realize that if the higher authorities take the lead in committing malpractices, the subordinate units will certainly follow suit and aggravate these malpractices. The leading bodies of commercial departments hold the power of distributing and allocating commodities. If they use this power in pursuit of private gain, serious consequences will result. Only when leading bodies and leading cadres take the lead in rectifying their practice can it be possible to rectify unhealthy tendencies in commercial departments. Comrades in the Petroleum Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce took the initiative in correcting the mistake of buying low-priced goods from subordinate units, and now they have paid compensation for the price differences. They are correct in doing so.

Some comrades think that as departments responsible for the management of commodities, commercial departments can facilitate their work if they exchange benefits with other departments, and that this is natural and normal in human relationships and cannot be considered an unhealthy tendency. This point of view is incorrect. The relationships between different departments should not be those based on exchanging benefits in an illegal way, still less can they be those based on satisfying each other's selfish desires. Unhealthy tendencies include all practices which violate state policies and stipulations and harm the interests of the state and the people, no matter whether they serve the selfish purposes of individuals or the interests of enterprises and collectives. They should all be corrected.

Still, some comrades think that unhealthy tendencies in commercial departments have a thousand and one links with unhealthy tendencies in society and that it is hard for commercial departments alone to rectify these unhealthy tendencies. Admittedly, the rectification of unhealthy tendencies requires the joint efforts of all social sectors. However, only by first straightening out one's own practice can one stand up to unhealthy tendencies in society and contribute to the radical improvement of the standard of public conduct. Some comrades are right in saying: In order to correct unhealthy tendencies, we must straighten out our own behavior from now on.

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Not long ago, the Ministry of Commerce issued a circular on rectifying unhealthy tendencies; and now, the ministry has begun to examine and deal with unhealthy tendencies existing in the administrative bodies of the ministry. It is hoped that commercial departments will establish a brand-new style of work in their business through unremitting efforts in the future.

JI PENGFEI AT MEMORIAL MEETING FOR AMBASSADOR XU HUANG

OW110303 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA) -- The memorial meeting for Xu Huang, Chinese ambassador to Peru, was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries on the afternoon of 7 May.

Comrade Xu Huang died of illness in Lima, the capital of Peru, on 24 March at 69. After Comrade Xu Huang died, Peruvian President Belaunde, First Vice President Schwalb and Second Vice President Alva went to the Chinese Embassy in Peru to express condolences. Peng Zhen, Ulanhu, Qiao Shi, Wan Shoudao, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng and Huang Hua sent wreaths. Ji Pengfei and others attended the memorial meeting. The memorial meeting was presided over by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Yao Guang delivered the memorial speech.

The memorial speech said: Comrade Xu Huang joined the revolution in 1935 and became a party member in the same year. Over the past 50 years he studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought hard and resolutely implemented the party's line, principle and policies. Loyal to the party and the people, he actively fulfilled the tasks the party entrusted to him during the revolutionary war years and the socialist construction period. He devoted all his life to the Chinese people's revolutionary cause and foreign affairs.

LEADERS ATTEND TIBETAN SONG, DANCE PERFORMANCE

OW102043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The Tibetan song and dance troupe presented the four-act drama, "The Love Story of Raibas" at a special performance for leaders of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (N.P.C.) and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) here this evening. Among those attending were N.P.C. Vice-Chairmen Chen Pixian, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin, Yan Jici, Liao Hansheng and Huang Hua; C.P.P.C.C. Vice-Chairman Xiao Hua; and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi. The drama describes the life of the "raibas", wandering artists in eastern Tibet.

Xi Zhongxun and Wang Zhen, members of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, and Cheng Zihua, Standing Committee member of the Central Advisory Commission, also attended a performance of the dance drama yesterday evening.

NATIONAL FORUM URGES ACTION ON DWINDLING FORESTS

HK100901 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by Yi Nuo: "National Forum on Forestry Calls for a Stop to Indiscriminate Felling of Trees"]

[Text] In China, the area of land covered by forests is decreasing each year! It is necessary to eliminate stupid ideas about the value of forests! It is necessary to pay close attention to the structural reform of forestry and to science and technology in revitalizing forestry! This was the cry of warning of the experts and scholars attending the national forum on the development of forestry held in Beijing not long ago.

Liu Guangyuan, vice minister of forestry, said: In regard to the per capita area of forest, our country ranks 120th among the 160 or more countries and regions of the world. This is extremely incompatible with our socialist modernizations. At present, the area of land covered by forests is steadily decreasing. The results of the investigations conducted during the Fifth 5-Year Plan period show that there is a decrease of 90 million mu compared with that in the Fourth 5-Year Plan period. The quality of the forests is also declining.

The problem of excessive felling of trees is still very serious in the forest zones. The forest resources of some forest zones have been exhausted. As a result of the destruction of forests and pasture, the ecological calamities in some localities are becoming more and more serious. Xu Dixin, a noted economist and president of the ecological economics society, said that in the 5 years between the Fourth 5-Year Plan period and the Fifth 5-Year Plan period, the extent of our forests decreased each year and the amount of land covered by natural vegetation decreased from 12.7 percent to 12 percent of the total area of the country. This is really a shocking picture! There is an old saying: "It takes 10 years to grow trees, but a hundred to rear people." In fact, it should be turned the other way round, "it takes 100 years to grow trees, but only 10 to rear people." We cannot rear and educate people in 10 years, but we can in 20 years. It takes an even longer time to grow trees.

It is necessary to strive to deepend the people's understanding of the significance of afforestation. Luo Yuanzheng, executive chairman of the Federation of Economics Societies, said: The CPC Central Committee pays close attention to forestry from a strategic point of view. However, many comrades consider forests to be bases for timber production only. They understand the economic value but not the social value of forests. With the development of modern science and technology, new energy resources and new materials steadily come into existence. They can replace the old energy resources and old materials.

However, the value of forests cannot be replaced by anything. If we pay attention only to technological innovations but not to improving the ecological environment, even if we can become an advanced country in the technological sense, we cannot really bring about the realization of the four modernizations. Thus, it is necessary to eliminate those stupid ideas about the value of forests.

How can we revitalize our forestry? Tong Dalin, a noted economist, said: It is necessary to gain experience in structural reform and in promoting science and technology and to popularize such experience. In this way, we can make a start in forestry. Wang Weisi, deputy chief of the Agriculture Bureau under the State Economic Commission, said that it is necessary to consider forestry and timber a special industry and a special product. In order to protect the forests, it is necessary to practice the policy of generous rewards, heavy fines, and high prices and to find substitutes for wood.

Xu Guozhong, chief engineer of the Forestry Industry Bureau under the Ministry of Forestry, suggested that it is necessary to pay close attention to reforming the planning and management systems in forestry, to change the situation of "the lack of cooperation among departments and regions at different levels, of the separation of production and marketing, and of too many departments being in charge of planning," to invest more money in the development of forestry, to change the profit-centered way of assessing forestry enterprises, and to earnestly implement the principle of "basing ourselves on the development of forestry."

Those departments concerned with forestry stated their opinions at the forum. Ma Lintong of the Ministry of Coal Industry said that the country's coal mines consume several million cubic meters of mine timber each year. In recent years, the coal industry departments have vigorously built forests for mine timber with excellent results. Our problem is that there is little land for building forests. It is hoped that the departments in charge of forestry will solve this problem when they draw up plans. Li Wenzhi of the Society for the Study of Hydraulic Economics said that afforestation is an important measure for protecting water conservancy. It is hoped that departments in charge of water resources will pay close attention to afforestation when they draw up plans concerning drainage areas and other projects.

This forum was jointly held by the Federation of Economics Societies and the Forestry Economics Society for the purpose of disseminating the "Instructions Concerning the In-Depth and Conscientious Drive To Afforest the Motherland" issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. Vice Chairman Wang Renzhong of the NPC Standing Committee attended the forum and made a speech. He stressed the need to relax the policies concerning forestry and to popularize the system of contracted responsibilities on the household or individual basis, which has proved to be effective in agricultural production.

SEMINAR ON TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION ENDS IN HEFEI

OW101345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 CMT 10 May 84

[Text] Hefei, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A non-governmental academic society devoted to the "new technological revolution" and the reform of the country's social and economic systems has been set up in Hefei, capital of Anhui Province. Headed by a group of people known for their success in trying new approaches and methods, the society will help sum up experience and contribute proposals to help China meet the challenge of the "new technological revolution", which in the current Chinese terminology means the spread of computer and other high technology now revolutionizing production and other aspects of social life in the world. Chinese leaders have repeatedly called on the nation to make this revolution.

At yesterday's closing session of a national seminar on the relationship between the revolution and reform, Deputy Editor-in-chief Lu Zhun of the GUANGMING DAILY announced the paper's decision to publish a journal called PATHBREAKERS to help promote the reform. "A collection of seminar reports will also be published," he said. More than 500 people attended the Hefei seminar, which began May 5.

The society is headed by Deng Xuchu, party secretary of Shanghai's Jiaotong University, one of China's key polytechnic schools. The university has set up companies to contract for technical consultancy and development research projects with other units.

Secretary-General Deng will be assisted by a group of pathfinders in reform including Bu Xisheng, a Zhejiang factory director now famous as a pioneer in improving industrial management. Bu instituted a system at the Haiyan shirt factory under which wages float with output and the staff share part of the after-tax profit.

BAN YUE TAN ON DEVELOPING TOWNSHIP ENTERPRISES

HK100623 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Mar 84 pp 11-14

[Article by Xue Zhongxin: "Developing Township Enterprises Is a Major Policy"]

[Text] When people are talking about enterprises, they usually refer to large-scale industries and large-scale enterprises in cities. The position and role in the national economy of big factories, modern equipment, tremendous output value and profits tax, and the products that are closely related to the national economy and people's lives are no doubt apparent and known to all. But township small industries and small enterprises have usually been looked down upon and have also been considered as being "rustic, small, and troublesome and unimportant."

In matters of style and scale of production, township enterprises (including the enterprises run by people's communes and production teams and the enterprises that are jointly and individually run by peasants) are of course no match for large-scale enterprises in cities. And yet township enterprises have their own role that can in no way be replaced by large-scale enterprises and this role has an important strategic significance in realizing modernization program in China.

First, township enterprises represent pioneering work in changing the situation in which the 800 million rely totally on agricultural production and in enabling them to take the socialist road with Chinese features. The present population of China is 1 billion, of which the 800 million peasants earn their living by agricultural production. Document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee pointed out that peasants cannot become rich, the country cannot become stronger, and the modernization program cannot be realized as long as this situation of peasants remains unchanged. The situation in industrially advanced countries shows that the agricultural population is smaller than the industrial population. How did these countries realize this situation? Capitalist countries resorted to primitive capital accumulation and plunder to render a great number of peasants impoverished and finally turned them into workers. But as socialist country, China cannot take this road. The path for China is that when rural economy has developed to a certain stage, it is imperative to lead some peasants, to give up farm work and to work in factories in their home villages, or to organize them into specialized households and key households. And these peasants may also be organized to form various township enterprises that will undertake such business as the breeding industry, forestry, animal husbandry, and fish farming, so that they will be able to increase their income. The development of township enterprises, specialized households, and key households represents a backbone force for changing self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient agricultural economy into large-scale commodity economy.

At the present state, township enterprises mainly consist of enterprises under the management of people's communes and production teams. By 1983, these enterprises employed a surplus labor force of 31 million in rural areas. It is estimated that by the end of this century, the labor force in rural areas in China will number as many as 450 million. It is also estimated that by that time, the crop-growing industry will absorb no more than 30 percent of this labor force; forestry, animal husbandry, and fish farming will absorb no more than 20 percent; and those who will have the chance to work in cities will make up no more than 10 percent.

How about the remaining 40 percent, totaling almost 200 million? The answer is that they must give up farm work and engage in other work in their own areas. That is to say, they must undertake industry, building, transportation, commerce, and other service trades in their localities.

Second, township enterprises represent a natural product of a particular development of rural economy and they have become an important pillar for rural economy. The development of the enterprises run by people's communes and production teams has provided funds for the development of agricultural production, adding water conservancy facilities, popularizing advanced agricultural technology, and training agrotechnicians. During the 4 years from 1979 to 1982, the capital of such enterprises used in farm capital construction and purchasing farm machinery totaled more than 8 billion yuan. This figure was equivalent to 73 percent of the total investments made by the state during the same period in the capital construction of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fish farming (including state farms, the forestry industry, and meteorology).

The capital of people's communes and production teams used in welfare and collective expenditures totaled 7.9 billion yuan. In some regions where such enterprises have developed quite rapidly, such as the outskirts of Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai and some other regions in Jiangsu and Zhejiang Provinces, people's incomes from such enterprises make up 50, 60, or even more than 70 percent of their total incomes. The average per capita income of the peasants in these regions is around 400 to 500 yuan. This means that the income of a 5-member family is more than 2,000 yuan, which is higher than the average figure for families in urban areas. Peasants have described this situation in this way: "You will not become rich without industry." The prospect of urbanized rural areas, predicted by Marx as having "similar living conditions between the agricultural population and the industrial population" have begun to emerge in rural areas in China.

Third, the enterprises run by people's communes and production teams represent a material foundation for the building of towns. In the process of primitive capital accumulation in capitalist countries, a great number of peasants became impoverished and fled into cities to become targets of exploitation by industrial capitalists. We can in no way impoverish peasants; on the contrary, we must find ways out for them. And the way for Chinese peasants is not to concentrate them in big cities but to develop medium-sized and small towns. The development of the enterprises run by people's communes and production teams has opened up a road for arranging the surplus labor force and surplus labor hours in rural areas. At present, there are more than 10,000 small towns across the country that have taken people's commune and production team enterprises as the backbone, with a feature of combining rural areas with urban areas and peasants with workers. These small towns have become political, economic, cultural, and education centers as well as links between rural and urban areas. This situation has been described by peasants as enjoying city life in their home villages. Therefore, to develop township enterprises represents an important path not only for peasants to become rich through their own labor but also for urbanizing rural areas in China. When rural areas have become rich, towns embodying the features of both rural and urban areas can be built to absorb urban populations and urban industry. In this way, urban populations can be dispersed to make rural areas more prosperous.

Fourth, the development of township enterprises is closely related to the socialist industrialization program in China. Marx said that it is a natural process for industry to develop from cities into rural areas. The task of socialist industrialization is to integrate industry with agriculture so that the distribution of industry will tend to become balanced across the country, to gradually eliminate the difference between industry and agriculture and between rural areas and urban areas.

The gross industrial output value of the enterprises run by people's communes and production teams across the country was more than 72 billion yuan last year and this figure made up 11.7 percent of the national gross industrial output value. The industrial output value of people's commune and production team enterprises in Jiangsu Province made up 20 percent of the provincial gross industrial output value, while the future for Wuxi City made up more than one-third. Some trades in such enterprises and some of their products have already reached a considerable proportion and they include coal, small hydroelectric power stations, bricks, sand, medium-sized and small farm tools, embroidery, and textiles. People's commune and production team enterprises are indispensable to large-scale enterprises in cities because they also supplement the latter. The problem is that in developing industry in cities, we must strengthen leadership and management so that it will not contend for raw materials and energy with large-scale enterprises. The processing capacity of the agricultural and sideline product processing industry in big cities that can be developed in rural areas must in no way be expanded. Efforts must be made to move such industry to rural areas and to put it under peasant management. Large-scale industry must be encouraged to shift the production of certain products to people's commune and production team enterprises. To promote the development of township industry will help change the present irrational distribution of industry in the country and open up the road for realizing socialist industrialization with Chinese features.

It can be predicted that an industrial system which is characterized by the combination of urban industry and modern township industry to promote each other and develop harmoniously will emerge in the near future.

Cadres and the masses in the southern part of Jiangsu Province, where people's commune and production team enterprises have developed considerably, say that commune members and cadres at grassroots levels love the enterprises run by people's communes and production teams, that such enterprises are needed in township construction and supported by various trades, and that they hope that higher leadership will treat such enterprises correctly. The CPC Central Committee regards the development of such enterprises as representing a major policy for developing commodity production in rural areas and activating rural economy. Document No 1 this year pointed that following the development of division of work and division of trades in rural areas, more people will leave farm work to engage in forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery and quite a number of them will work in small industries and township service trades. This is a natural historical progress that will enable agriculture to develop in depth and breadth and will create conditions for changing the distribution of population and industry.

Our principle of township enterprise includes correctly supporting, leading, and managing them so that they will be able to develop healthily. As long as we are able to uphold this principle, township enterprises in China will no doubt make still greater progress. The emergence of the networks of modern township enterprises in rural areas across the country will considerably quicken the pace of the modernization program. The modernization of rural areas in China depends, to a certain extent, on township enterprises, which have bright prospects.

NEW HOTEL PLANNED FOR SHENZHEN ECONOMIC ZONE

OW101151 Beijing XINHUA in English 0945 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Shenzhen, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A 52-story hotel, a six-story parking lot and several other amenities will be built in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, according to an agreement signed between Shenzhen and Hong Kong firms here.

The agreement is a supplement to the agreement the two sides reached last year on the construction of a railway station and a joint customs inspection building.

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The whole project is a cooperative venture between the development corporation of Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and the Hong Kong Hopewell's China Development Co. (Shenzhen) Ltd.

According to the agreement, the hotel, the tallest building to be erected in the zone, will cover 80,000 square meters in floor space, with 800 rooms and a revolving restaurant. The multi-story car park will be able to house 1,000 motor vehicles. Other structures include a 50,000-square-meter shopping center, a four-lane motor vehicle overpass and a pedestrian overpass to connect those buildings. The three-story railway station will be expanded to a six-story structure with shops and exhibition halls.

Shenzhen is China's first special economic zone established in 1980. An average of nine million businessmen and tourists have been visiting the zone annually in the past few years. Officials said the infra-structure of the 12-story customs inspection and quarantine building has been completed and work will soon start on the new three-story railway station. According to an official from the Hopewell, the whole project is expected to be completed before the end of 1986. The investment comes from the Hong Kong-based firm and the cooperative period will be 25 years.

BUDDHA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN TIANJIN, HARBIN

OW101155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1058 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Tianjin, May 10 (XINHUA) -- More than 200 monks and nuns attended a ceremony to celebrate the birthday of Sakyamuni, founder of Buddhism, this week at the Dabei Temple in Tianjin. The temple, the only one in the coastal city, built in the early Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). During the "Cultural Revolution," all the Buddha images there were destroyed, and scriptures, Buddhist musical instruments and other relics damaged. Full-scale renovation of the temple began in 1980. With government aid and the help of teachers and students from the Tianjin Institute of Arts, 33 Buddha statues have been made and more than 100 square meters of murals recording the life story of Sakyamuni completed. A similar service was also observed this week by more than 300 monks and Buddhist followers in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, at the Jile Temple, the largest in northeast China.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS DISCUSS TEACHING MATERIALS

OW110910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 11 (XINHUA) -- Prominent Catholics have said at a current discussion of theology here that existing seminary teaching materials must be overhauled. "What we need is material rooted in scripture but reflecting modern China with its Constitution and autonomous Catholic church," they pointed out. Leaders of the Chinese Catholic Seminary, the Sheshan Seminary in Shanghai and the Huayuanshan Seminary in Wuchang issued the following statement: "Before and shortly after the founding of New China (in 1949), theological teaching materials were outdated, sometimes even medieval. Their main purpose was to safeguard private exploitation and the feudal rule of the pope of Rome."

An autonomous Chinese church, they held, required young priests supporting the Communist Party and socialist system, and therefore a reform of teaching materials.

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Bishop Tu Shihua, head of the Chinese Catholic Seminary, suggested that good and evil were to be judged by the interests of the majority. China's political power serves the interests of the majority. Violating the law therefore runs counter to the interests of the majority and is sinful, he said.

The meeting also discussed how to eradicate feudal morality from seminary material.

SHANDONG PLA HOLDS RALLY ON RECTIFICATION

SK110222 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] On the morning of 10 May, the party committee of the Jinan PLA units held a rally of party members to mobilize them into the comparison and examination stage of party rectification. The mobilization rally was presided over by Comrade Chen Renhong. Comrade Rao Shoukun gave a mobilization speech. He first summed up the situation of the study period and the remarkable achievements in correcting mistakes in the course of rectification. On behalf of the party committee of the Jinan PLA units, Comrade Rao Shoukun proposed five demands for making good comparison and examination:

1. We should firmly grasp the gist of comparison and examination and concentrate on the general purpose of party rectification of making comparison and examination from beginning to end. We should focus on creating a new situation in PLA construction in the course of making comparison and examination.
2. We should correctly make criticism and self-criticism. Party members should foster a lofty character of being loyal to the party and honest and aboveboard, a spirit of conducting revolution thoroughly, and consciously open their hearts to the party. In making mutual criticism, we should stress party spirit and principles, treat others with the best intentions, and convince others by reasoning.
3. We should enhance ideological and political work, eliminate the influence of factionalism, strengthen party spirit, and remove factionalism.
4. We should further attend to correcting mistakes in the course of rectification, and conscientiously solve those problems that prevent the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and the creation of a new situation in PLA construction.
5. Leading cadres should take the lead in making comparison and examination and set an exemplary role for party members.

SHANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TURNING LOSS TO PROFIT

SK100637 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] The Shangdong Provincial Economic Commission and the provincial Financial Department recently issued a circular on analyzing the results scored by the state industrial enterprises across the province in switching losses to profits since the beginning of 1984. The circular presents the problems in this regard and urges various prefectures, cities, departments, and enterprises to do a good job in switching losses to profits in a down-to-earth manner so as to ensure the fulfillment of the 1984 task. The circular points out: In the first quarter of this year, the state industrial enterprises across the province scored a 12.72 percent increase in total output value and a 12.04 percent increase in taxes and profits handed over to the state. The province scored a 17.48 percent increase in its financial revenues, achieving simultaneous progress in both production speed and economic return. The enterprises that scored losses across the province totaled 238, 296 enterprises fewer than the corresponding 1983 period. The sum of deficits totaled 41.44 million yuan, a 16 million yuan and 26.63 percent decrease from the corresponding 1983 period. The prominent problem in switching losses to profits in the first quarter of this year was that the number of enterprises scoring losses and the sum of deficits surpassed the figures scored at the end of 1983. As compared with the fourth quarter of 1983, the number of enterprises scoring losses in the province increased by 27, a 12.8 percent increase and a 15.17 million yuan and 53 percent increase in deficits.

The circular points out: The reason the province increased its number of enterprises scoring losses is chiefly its failure to grasp well the work of switching losses to profits at the beginning of 1984 by indulging in slack thinking. Some enterprises suffered serious losses due to their waste and mismanagement. The circular urges various prefectures, cities, departments, and enterprises to realistically strengthen their leadership over the work of switching losses to profits in line with the demands set forth by the provincial economic work conference, in order to analyze earnestly the reason for the increase of enterprises scoring losses, and to adopt resolute measures to switch losses to profits by the given date so as to ensure the fulfillment of the 1984 plan for switching losses to profits.

SHANGHAI PLANS STRATEGIC SHIFT OF ECONOMY

HK100651 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by the Group for Studying Shanghai's Economic Development Strategy: "Strategic Transfer Should Be Made in Shanghai's Economy"]

[Text] While facing the stern challenge of a new worldwide technological revolution, the whole nation is expecting Shanghai to play a leading role in order to meet this challenge. Under this new situation, Shanghai must clearly realize its important strategic position in national economic development against the present global background. Studying the situation and working out measures to effect a resolute strategic shift seems to be a task that brooks no delay.

Why should we regard this issue as so important? This is because Shanghai's leading position in the national economy has been challenged in some areas. In recent years, with the implementation of the policy of opening up the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, Shanghai has been placed on the stage of the world economic competition. According to the latest studies, most industries in Shanghai are related to foreign trade. However, because of backward technology, poor management, and insufficient market information, Shanghai's foreign trade has encountered many difficulties. This has in turn affected the development of Shanghai's economy as a whole. On the other hand, our country's interior areas have developed a strong industrial processing capacity, which enables their products to make gradual inroads on Shanghai's traditional markets or even replace Shanghai products on these markets. Under this situation the Shanghai economy can no longer follow the old course and must be shifted onto a new road.

At present the economy of Shanghai has become more backward in the face of the new technological revolution in the world, and the backwardness is prominently reflected in the industrial structure. This is an apparent fact. According to 1982 statistics, labor-intensive industries in Shanghai accounted for 49 percent, capital-intensive industries accounted for 34 percent, and the proportion of technology-intensive industries, which need to heavily consume raw materials and energy, require enormous transport services, and create serious environmental pollution accounted for 96.6 percent, while newly emerging industries accounted for only 4.4 percent [figures as published]. Therefore, Shanghai's industrial structure is characterized by its high material consumption, and Shanghai's economic development depends heavily on the supply of energy and raw materials.

In recent years the supply of energy and raw materials has become strained and their prices have gradually been rising. This has more apparently exposed the negative side of the traditional industrial structure in Shanghai. First, economic growth in Shanghai has been gradually slowing down. Since 1979 Shanghai's economic growth rate has continued to remain at a level lower than the national average, and the proportion of Shanghai's industrial output value in the national total has also declined yearly.

In 1980 Shanghai contributed one-eighth of the national output value, while in 1983 the proportion declined to just one-ninth. Second, Shanghai's economic results have become worse. In recent years, not only has Shanghai's economic growth slowed down, but the growth rate of its financial income has also slowed. Taxes and profits turned over to the state have also decreased. Third, Shanghai's competitive power has weakened. In recent years the domestic markets for Shanghai products have become more narrow. Shanghai goods are no longer as popular as they were before. On the international markets Shanghai products have lagged behind as compared with foreign products in terms of quality. In short, the backward industrial structure has seriously affected Shanghai's economic growth rate, economic results, and competitive power, and has driven Shanghai's economy to the most difficult position in the 35 years since the founding of the PRC.

Experts hold that in order to readjust the industrial structure and effect an economic strategic shift, Shanghai should adopt the following strategic measures:

1. It is necessary to transfer some traditional industries to suburban areas, to the Shanghai Economic Zone, or to other regions in China. In the course of effecting this transfer, Shanghai should offer some of its markets and other preferential conditions and should provide wholehearted technological and management backups. Only thus can Shanghai concentrate its strength on developing technology-intensive industries and can Shanghai help interior areas become prosperous together.
2. It is necessary to base Shanghai's economic development on technological progress. An important reason for Shanghai industries' high material consumption is the long-standing slowness in technological progress. In the 1970's the factor of technological progress accounted for only 13.3 percent of the contributions made by all factors to the economic growth. Therefore, it is necessary to greatly increase the proportion of investment in scientific research and to actively establish more research organizations that can combine research work with production. At the same time, research achievements should be promptly shifted to the field of production and be turned into productive forces.
3. It is necessary to work out proper economic policies to support newly emerging industries and to support the application of new technology. This should include a new policy for calculating depreciation of the existing equipment and a new taxation policy that can relax tax burdens on some new products. The depreciation rate for new industries should be gradually raised from the present 5 percent to 8 percent in 1985, to 10-12 percent in 1990, and to 15-20 percent in the period between 1995 and 2000. Thus, the new industries may have the ability to renew and develop themselves.
4. Investment in new industries should be ensured. Apart from the investment appropriated by the state, Shanghai should be allowed to raise funds through diverse channels. More investment should be made in electronics and other new industries and in some priority industries. If investment continues to be concentrated on the metallurgical, textile, and other traditional industries, the readjustment of the industrial structure will be mere empty talk.
5. It is necessary to enhance the quality of enterprises and research institutes. Special policies should be adopted toward key units. The practice of "eating from the same big pot" should be changed. A strict responsibility system should be introduced. The principle of "distributing according to work" should be implemented in all enterprises. Pilot schemes for economic reforms should be carried out immediately in a number of selective enterprises and research institutes.

In light of the process of the worldwide technological revolution, many experts forecast that a high tide of the new technological revolution, highlighted with microelectronic technology, will appear by the end of this century. Time and tide wait for no one, and we must not lost any favorable opportunity. Only through effecting an early strategic shift can Shanghai's economy hold a stronger position in the intense international competition.

PLANS PROPOSED FOR SHANGHAI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK110418 Shanghai SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 84 p 1

[Report: "Three Draft Plans for Economic Development in Shanghai" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Shanghai products are facing a severe challenge at home and abroad. Should Shanghai's industrial structure continue along the old path? Or should it find a new way out? Recently, the group in charge of the "Shanghai Economic Development Strategy Project" proposed three draft plans for the economic development of the city.

THE FIRST DRAFT PLAN: Shanghai should promptly grasp the opportunity provided by the world's new technological revolution, take an active part in developing rising industries such as the electronics industry, which consumes few materials but has a high value added, so that the proportion of rising industries may grow to around 20 percent in the year 2000 from the 4.4 percent of 1980. At the same time, it should work hard to transform the traditional industries of the city with new technology, so that Shanghai's industrial structure or product s structure may be basically readjusted, and so that it may gradually develop into a comprehensive key city that links information, services, trade, and industry together from the original industrial city.

THE SECOND DRAFT PLAN: Shanghai should continue along its old path, but quadruple the output value of its major traditional industries such as its metallurgical, chemical, textile, and engineering industries.

THE THIRD DRAFT PLAN: Shanghai should focus on developing light and textile industries, making the supposition that it will quadruple the output value of its textile industry, and make the output value of light and handicraft industries 8 times its original.

Concrete calculations have demonstrated that the first draft plan will bring about very good economic results. The profit rate of output value will grow from 30 percent in 1980 to 36 percent in the year 2000, with the consumption of energy resources and steel products confined within the standards stipulated by the state, and the strained conditions of communications and environmental pollution being somewhat relaxed. The second draft plan will bring about an obvious drop in economic results. The profit rate of output value will drop from 30 percent to around 25 percent. There will be a still wider gap in the consumption of energy resources, and the strained conditions in communications and environmental pollution will be even more grave. The calculated economic result of the third draft plan is also good. However, the proportion of labor-intensive industries will grow further. With the in-depth development of the new technological revolution, the advantages of the products of labor intensive industries will continue to weaken with each passing day. Besides, developing light and textile industries purely in quantity will bring about further losses of the superiority of Shanghai in technology. Therefore, Shanghai will have to resolutely carry out its all-round strategic shift, changing its industrial structure of high consumption in raw materials and low economic results into one of low consumption in raw materials and good economic results, and change the basis of traditional technology to that of rising technology. Only then will there appear a bright prospect for Shanghai's economy.

GUANGZHOU CPC COMMITTEE PLANS ECONOMIC ZONE

HK101142 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] According to the report from a meeting held by the Guangzhou City CPC Committee Standing Committee yesterday afternoon, it has been learned that Guangzhou has initially decided to set up an economic development zone in Huangpu District, and that plans for development of the zone are now being prepared. The economic development zone in Huangpu District, which covers an area of about 36 square kilometers, includes a central area, an area for developing new technology, an area for integrated industries, an entrepot trade area, and a tourist area.

The whole zone will be built in three stages. The first stage, which will last about 2 years, will be devoted to capital construction, with stress on the development of the central area and the area for integrated industries, including some projects that can be built at a good pace, so as to create a relatively favorable climate for investment. The second stage will be a period of filling in the gaps to complete a chain of key construction projects and of absorbing foreign funds to build factories in an all-round way. The third stage, which also will take 2 years or more, will devote major efforts to developing and building the area of developing new technology.

GUANGZHOU TO ATTRACT FOREIGN BUSINESS VIA PROJECTS

HK101146 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] According to the report from a meeting held by Guangzhou City CPC Committee Standing Committee yesterday afternoon, it has been learned that the city's departments concerned have worked out draft plans for attracting foreign business and manufacturing interests to locate in Guangzhou's economic development zone. The zone will offer 32 projects to attract new technology and foreign funds for promotion of traditional products, technical transformation of existing enterprises, and the building of urban public utilities.

According to the strategic goal of establishing economic development zones, the above projects will mainly accommodate the influx of foreign investment in the following four areas: 1) Priority will be given to import of microelectronic and data processing technology and biological engineering materials; 2) import projects that need less investment but can achieve better economic results in a short time; 3) import equipment and technology of chemicals and synthetic fiber; and 4) import of some public utilities for the economic development zone, including telecommunications equipment, a thermal power station, a sewage treatment plant, and a gas works.

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION CONCLUDES

HK100437 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress victoriously concluded this afternoon. The executive chairmen at the closing ceremony were Liu Jie, Zhao Wenfu, Yu Yichuan, Zhang Shude, Hu Shangli, Li Fudu, Ma Ruihua, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Guo Peijun, and Fan Lian. Zhao Wenfu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided. The session called on the workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, people in all circles, and the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in Henan to persistently carry out reform, be bold in pioneering, make still greater efforts in working in concert, and make greater contributions to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction in Henan, scoring outstanding achievements to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state.

HUBEI CONFERENCE ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION CLOSES

HK090652 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] The work conference of the Discipline Inspection Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, which closed this afternoon, emphasized that 1984 is the first year of the commencement of the all-round party rectification; therefore, it is necessary, in connection with party rectification and studying the party rectification documents, to implement the principle of simultaneous rectification and correction of defects, do well our work, and strive to effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Wang Quanguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. (Hu Hengshan), secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a work report to the conference. The conference communicated the spirit of the work conference of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and discussed the issue of attaining a favorable turn in party style in the course of party rectification carried out in Hubei this year.

The conference held that party committees and discipline inspection committees at all levels should, through strengthening ideological and political work, use the Marxist world outlook, communist objective, and party's line, principles, and policies to educate the party members and cadres, straighten out their ideological and political line, and ensure that they keep in unity with the CPC Central Committee. The stress of work in 1984 should be laid on curbing the unhealthy tendencies of housing malpractices and abusing powers to seek personal gain. It is necessary to resolutely eliminate the bureaucratic style of being irresponsible to the party and people and to make unremitting efforts in attacking criminal activities in the economic field.

In order to accomplish these tasks, the conference emphasized: Party committees at all levels should establish the responsibility system, enhance investigations and studies, know fairly well the positive and negative examples, work out the plans for 1984 and 1985, and implement them.

The conference held that party committees at various levels should appropriately wield the power of discipline inspection committees, give full play to the role of discipline inspection organs, encourage them to work boldly, and protect the discipline inspection cadres who dare to fight against all sorts of unhealthy tendencies.

HUBEI'S GUAN GUANGFU DISCUSSES SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK110454 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The provincial work conference on science and technology was held in Wuchang from 4 to 9 May. The conference emphasized that Hubei's scientific and technological work should rank in the forefront of the building of the four modernizations.

Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, proposed seven suggestions at the conference for promoting Hubei's scientific and technological work. They are:

1. Have a firm grasp of the principal aspect and foster the idea that economic construction must rely on science and technology.
2. Make clear the focal point of work and lay stress on the work of turning scientific and technological achievements into direct productive forces.

The starting point of Hubei's scientific and technological progress should be importing and assimilating domestic and foreign advanced technologies.

3. Strengthen scientific and technological work on the front line of industrial and agricultural production and lay a solid foundation for scientific and technological progress.
4. Reform the scientific research systems and enliven the work of scientific research units.
5. Work out the scientific and technological development plan in earnest and enhance the planning of scientific and technological work.
6. Set up advanced examples on a large scale and use typical examples to promote the work in all areas.
7. Strengthen and improve leadership over scientific and technological work.

HUNAN FURTHER IMPLEMENTS POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

HK081237 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Yesterday morning [7 May], at the provincial meeting examining the implementation of the policy of intellectuals, (Huang Daoqi), Standing Committee member and director of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee, announced several stipulations adopted by the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee on 4 May on reforming the management of scientific and technical cadres. The several stipulations are as follows:

1. Establish the provincial Scientific and Technical Cadres Management Bureau under the provincial Scientific Commission. The bureau should be under the dual leadership of the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial Scientific Commission. Its main tasks are to implement the guiding principles and policies of the higher leadership on scientific and technical cadres; to manage technical cadres of natural sciences and professional cadres of social sciences in an all-round manner; to work out plans for further studies and training of scientific and technical personnel and to carry out the work concerning the training, transfer, examination, promotion, and employment of scientific and technical cadres; to instruct educational departments to make plans for selection and placement of students studying abroad and of graduate students, and to be responsible for their assignment of work; and to be in charge of the management of those scientific and technical cadres and scholars abroad who wish to return to China to work.
2. Break the bonds of the two ownerships. Encourage and promote those redundant scientific and technical personnel in units owned by the whole people to work in units of collective ownership.
3. Break the bonds of different departments and units to properly employ those scientific and technical personnel whose jobs are not related to their professions and who cannot bring into full play their role in their own units. Encourage them to reasonably transfer themselves from large enterprises to small ones and from cities to the countryside and remote areas.
4. Vigorously promote various employment systems. Whether in cities, towns, or countryside, whether in units owned by the whole people or in units owned by collectives, professional technical personnel can be openly recruited from large cities, areas, and departments, which have redundant scientific and technical personnel, through organizational departments.

5. All localities and departments must actively and boldly employ those scientific and technical personnel who are now in foreign countries and in other provinces and who have real ability and professional knowledge and can promote the province's economic and technical development.
6. Excellent pay and conditions should be given to those scientific and technological personnel who are recruited from other provinces or abroad, to those scientific and technical personnel who are transferred to units owned by collectives from units owned by the whole people, and to those scientific and technical personnel who work in areas of minority nationalities, remote areas, and in the first line of agricultural production.
7. Establish the Hunan Provincial Human Resources Development Company to master information on supply and demand of talented people, to act as a bridge between scientific and technical personnel and those units that need them, and to promote reasonable circulation of talented people.
8. Earnestly implement the policy on the intellectuals.

HUNAN HOLDS FORUM ON MINING NONFERROUS METALS

HK100800 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Yesterday [9 May], a responsible person from the provincial Metallurgical Industry Department, regarding the development of nonferrous metals production, pointed out at the provincial forum on the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan: According to the spirit of the recent instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, our province should change its principle on the exploitation of its nonferrous metals resources from slow and gradual development to quickly developing the exploitation of any resources discovered. We should put an end to the practice of conservative exploitation and give a free hand in mining minerals. Big mines should be developed on a large scale, while flexible policies should be implemented in developing small mines. We should allow collective or individual enterprises to mine all the small mines that the state does not plan to mine, mines in the outer areas of big and rich mines, small mineral veins, or medium-sized mines that the state will not be able to mine for a long time, as long as they have the approval of responsible provincial departments and have been issued a mining license.

XIZANG'S YIN FATANG ON TIES WITH 'PATRIOTIC FIGURES'

HK110257 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, said at the recent fifth meeting of the Fourth Xizang People's Congress Standing Committee: We must increase ties with the targets of united front work, especially patriotic upper-strata figures. We must hold more heart-to-heart talks with them and make friends with them more.

Comrade Yin Fatang stressed in his speech: The united front is one of the party's three great magic weapons. This remains the case in the new historical period. Xizang is a place with regional nationality autonomy. The proportion of patriotic figures in nationality and religious circles is higher than in the whole country as a whole. Their representative nature and role are also relatively great. Hence, we must attach a high degree of importance to doing a good job in united front work, and do this work in a thoroughly sound way.

Comrade Yin Fatang highly evaluated and praised the positive and major contributions of the patriotic figures in the Xizang nationality and religious circles, especially in the upper strata, in all stages of the region's revolution and construction. He said: In the past several decades they have worked hard, put forward ideas, and contributed their strength to building Xizang and enabling the people to get rich as soon as possible. We should humbly learn from them, sincerely strengthen unity with them, promote cooperation, and work together to build well a new Xizang.

Comrade Yin Fatang also stressed in particular: Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan are vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee and leaders of the state. They both made contributions to the peaceful liberation of Xizang and to building the region. They are deeply respected by the people. They are close friends of the party and good comrades. The CPC Central Committee shows extreme concern for them, attaches great importance to them, and evaluates them very highly. We should fully respect them, take the initiative in reporting to them on our work, humbly seek their views, frequently keep them informed on the state of work in Xizang, and gain their guidance and assistance.

Comrade Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme is concurrently chairman of our regional People's Congress Standing Committee. We should at all times seek instructions from him and report to him regarding the work of the committee. This work should in the future be done better and better.

In the past we did not do well enough in reporting on work to Banqen Erdini Qoigy Gyancan and in seeking his views. We must seriously improve this work and do it properly in the future.

At the same time, we must also work to promote mutual learning and support with Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and all other patriotic figures, and stimulate cooperation with them.

In his speech, Comrade Yin Fatang also demanded that the party, government, army, people, and leading organs at all levels in the region regularly put united front, nationality, and religious work in an importance place on their agenda. They should regularly study, discuss, and check on this work, continually sum up experiences, and improve work. He said: The most important thing at present is to continue to overcome leftist thinking, implement the party policies well, unite all those who can be united, mobilize all forces that can be mobilized, and organize a mighty army to go all-out to build a united, affluent, and civilized new socialist Xizang.

YUNNAN RIBAO CITED ON NEGATING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK101501 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Report on 9 May YUNNAN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "An Important Task in Unifying Thinking in the Course of Party Rectification"]

[Text] The article says: To unify thinking is the number one task of the party rectification as well as the prerequisite for rectifying social moods, strengthening discipline, and purifying our organizations. These four aspects are related to each other.

The thorough negation of the Great Cultural Revolution is part of our efforts to unify thinking. The fact that the Great Cultural Revolution was a pure mistake has been definitely pointed out in the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The resolution pointed out: Practice has shown that the Great Cultural Revolution did not in fact constitute a revolution or social progress in any sense, nor could it possibly have done so. History has shown that the Great Cultural Revolution, initiated by a leader laboring under a misapprehension and capitalized on by counterrevolutionary cliques, led to domestic turmoil and brought catastrophe to the party, the state, and the whole people. In the course of the party rectification, we must conscientiously study the interpretation of the Great Cultural Revolution in the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and must really adopt a viewpoint of thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution.

The Great Cultural Revolution has done serious damage to Yunnan in the economic, political, ideological, and cultural fields, as well as in the building of border areas. The province is known throughout the country as an area seriously afflicted by the catastrophe. After the smashing of the gang of four, and particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have managed to set things right, resumed order, and brought about a fundamental turn for the better in the situation under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee. However, the pernicious ideological influence left over by the Cultural Revolution among our cadres and masses, especially the influence of leftist thinking and the tenacious factionalist tendency in evidence among a number of people, cannot be thoroughly eliminated within a short period. Nowadays some people evaluate, in terms of ultraleftist viewpoints, the line, principles, and policies adopted by the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. They cast doubt upon, distort, or even refuse to carry out the line, principles, and policies. Moreover, some individuals even bitterly criticize the party. In recruiting staff, promoting cadres, approving applications for party membership, and handling major problems, a small number of people continue their old practice -- treating others according to who they are and what factions they belong to. By using their power, they try to form ties with some people and establish their own sphere of influence. These are conspicuous evidences of the remnant influence of the Cultural Revolution. As negative factors, these evidences show that it is absolutely necessary to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution. Only by thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution can we uphold the four basic principles, can we resolutely carry out the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and can we strictly keep in line with the CPC Central Committee political and ideologically. Only by thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution can we clearly recognize the pernicious influence of leftist thinking in the ideological field and thus further emancipate ourselves from leftist influence. Only by thoroughly negating the Cultural Revolution can we really implement the party's policy toward intellectuals in a down-to-earth manner.

The article said: The task of weeding out [qingli] the people of three categories first requires us to thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution ideologically.

Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, our province has made considerable progress in exposure, criticism, and examination. Through exposure, criticism, and examination we have smashed the factionalist setup of the gang of four in our province, and have basically ferreted out those people of three categories who have exposed themselves. However, we must also remember that the rebellious factions that emerged during the Cultural Revolution were in themselves evil products of the Cultural Revolution. Both the antagonistic factions are evil since all of them were engaged in the so-called rebellion against those following the capitalist line and attempted to seize power. Of course, the vast majority of the members of those rebellious factions are good or relatively good people, and only a small number of those members are bad elements. On the other hand, many people have undergone tremendous changes during the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution. They should not be treated indiscriminately, and it is necessary to make specific analyses of specific cases. Anyway, we must be aware that there is a handful of people of the three categories. The weeding out [qingli] of the people of three categories is the crux in purifying our organizations. We must weed out [qingli] all people of three categories and guard against any factionalist interference.

To thoroughly negate the Cultural Revolution, we must first thoroughly negate factionalism. All factionalism struggles during the Cultural Revolution were absolutely wrong practices. All people who engaged in these struggles are to be condemned equally without exception. We should absolutely not let those people of three categories hide under the protection of factionalism, since appeasing them leaving a hidden peril. Our leading cadres at all levels must maintain high vigilance against this possibility and definitely should attach primary importance to the party's and the people's interests.

The building of the third echelon and the selection and promotion of young and middle-aged cadres also call for a thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution. Only by doing so will we be able to prevent the people of three categories from sneaking into our third echelon and to avoid selecting as candidates for the third echelon those who committed serious mistakes in the Cultural Revolution and refused to recognize and correct their mistakes. This is a very serious problem. Without properly solving it we will be faced with formidable trouble in the future.

Both the weeding out [qingli] of the people of three categories and the building of the third echelon are matters of prime importance to the future of the party and the state. In dealing with these matters we must strictly adhere to the party spirit and guard against any factionalist practice.

The guiding principles for inner-party political life stipulate that it is absolutely necessary to take rigorous disciplinary action against all those people who insist on their factionalist viewpoints and refuse to correct their mistakes despite criticism. People like these should never be admitted into our leading bodies. Those among them who have been holding leading posts definitely should be removed. We must unify our thinking, strengthen our party spirit, and overcome factionalist influence according to the instruction by the CPC Central Committee.

The commentator's article said: During the Cultural Revolution, people in the province were asked to take a stand for either one faction or its opposition and to make a clear break with the antagonistic faction. Such a practice was a pure mistake, which should be thoroughly negated. The negation of such a practice in the course of the party rectification is an important step toward the thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution. During the period when the above practice prevailed, and during the following drive of purifying the class ranks and that of ferreting out members of the 16 May Red Guard Corps of the capital, a large number of cadres and masses were ruthlessly persecuted. These drives, sowing dissension among our contingent of cadres and the masses, have brought about serious results.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party organizations at all levels have corrected many mistakes committed during the above period through implementing the policies concerned. They have done an excellent job. Now, we must further and thoroughly negate the practice of asking people to take a stand for either one faction or its opposite and to make a clear break with the antagonistic faction. During that period, the so-called remark that some people had taken a stand for a positive faction and the other had taken a stand for a negative faction was completely wrong. Such a remark should be thoroughly negated and should no longer be adopted.

The commentator's article concluded: Now, our province's first group of units to undergo party rectification are studying the documents concerned. Through study and discussion these units are reaching a common understanding and are going to enter the stage of comparison and examination. The thorough negation of the Cultural Revolution is an important task in unifying thinking, which must be conscientiously completed based on our actual conditions. As an important aspect in our effort to enhance our ideological understanding, this task will be helpful to the further development of the party rectification.

KUNMING PLA UNITS CONGRATULATE BORDER TROOPS

HK110616 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Kunming PLA units recently sent a message extending regards to the army men and the people on the Laoshan and Zheyinshan frontlines in Malipo County and to warmly congratulate them on their victory.

The congratulatory message said: The Yunnan border defense troops won a brilliant victory in a counteroffensive against the Vietnamese troops invading the Laoshan and Zheyinshan areas. They wiped out the invading enemy, recovered lost territory, and demonstrated the strength of the Army and the power of the state.

During this counteroffensive against the invading Vietnamese troops, our commanders bravely commanded the troops in a decisive manner and adopted efficient tactics. Our officers and fighters united as one, feared neither hardship nor death, shared a deep hatred of the enemy, forged ahead courageously, and subjected the invaders to a bitter defeat. They have shown a lofty patriotic and revolutionary heroic spirit in safeguarding the motherland's sovereignty and defending the country's border.

The message urged the army men and the people on the frontline to make persistent efforts, to carry forward the fine style of continuous fighting, to heighten their vigilance against the enemy, and to be ready at all times to smash any aggressive plot by the intruders.

NEI MONGGOL REGULATIONS ON CITY ECONOMIC REFORM

SK100521 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government recently formulated 10 regulations on ways to carry out city economic reform successfully. Major points of the regulations are as follows:

1. Work to replace profit remittances with tax payments should be pushed to the second stage and tax reform carried out. Proceeding from the reality of the region, the relationship between enterprises and the state should be handled properly.
2. Rules and regulations concerning plant directors should be implemented and some selected enterprises should be granted greater autonomy on a trial basis. The system of designating the plant director or manager to undertake responsibility and the system of workers congresses should be enforced. The authoritative departments at higher levels will only appoint directors of industrial and mining enterprises. The leading bodies of these enterprises will be organized by the directors, approved by the workers congresses, and reported to the authoritative departments for the record. Leaders of small industrial and mining enterprises and collective enterprises will be elected by their workers congresses or will be employed. The directors should be responsible for the profits or deficits of the enterprises. They have the power to appoint personnel, to recruit, dismiss, reward and punish the staff members and workers, to direct production and management in a unified manner, and to decide on the sales of products not included in the production plans. Directors who are derelict in their duties will be given economic or disciplinary sanctions. The workers congresses have the power to recall incompetent cadres. During their tenure directors may receive an allowance of not more than 50 percent of their basic pay.
3. State industrial enterprises should try out various economic responsibility systems, such as allowing the total amount of bonuses to float according to profits and taxes, fixing quotas for the progressive increase of profits, retaining all the after-tax profits, sharing a certain percentage of the decreased amount of deficits, and fixing quotas for the total amounts of wages.
4. Among state commercial enterprises of different trades some enterprises which made great profits, those which make small profits, and those which suffer deficits should be selected to institute the various types of operational contract responsibility systems, such as fixing quotas for the progressive increase of after-tax profits, holding responsibility for the operation after taxes are paid, supporting other enterprises of the same trades, sharing a certain percentage of the fixed decreased amount of deficits, and fixing quotas for the progressive decrease of deficits. Contracts can be signed either with collectives or individuals.
5. Throughout the construction industry the system of construction teams holding responsibility for construction projects on a contract basis and the method of fixing the per-square-meter cost of the construction of houses should be introduced.
6. Collective enterprises, which will be assigned a basic profit quota and will be taxed accordingly, should be vigorously supported and developed. The profits within the quota will be taxed according to the tax law, and the income tax for the above-quota profits will be cut by 50 percent.

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7. The reorganization and incorporation of industrial enterprises and the cooperation between industrial and commercial enterprises, between urban and rural enterprises, and between scientific research units and production units should be promoted. Most enterprises gradually should be placed under the administration of leagues, cities, and municipalities under the leagues. Large-scale cooperation and specialized production should be organized according to economic regions. Scientific research units, colleges and universities, and production units should establish joint organizations to promote technical progress and develop new products. Scientific research units under various industrial and communications departments and bureaus should experiment with the system of royalty transfer of technology and should gradually turn themselves into enterprises.

8. The reform of the circulation system should be accelerated.

9. Government administration should be further separated from enterprise management. Government administrative departments are mainly responsible for formulating policies, laws, and decrees and should do a good job in overall planning, coordination, supervision, and service. They should not intervene in the internal affairs of enterprises.

10. The role of economic levers should be given play and the economy managed with economic methods.

NEI MONGGOL BUREAU COMMUNIQUE ON 1983 PLAN

SK110357 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] On 4 May the region issued a communique on the fulfillment of the region's 1983 economic and social development plan. The communique reveals that the region scored significant achievements in the economy and social development in 1983.

The communique states: The region's 1983 total product came to 17.312 billion yuan, 11.8 percent higher than in 1982. The total output value of industry and agriculture reached 12.72 billion yuan, up 8.7 percent from 1982. The preliminary estimate of national income was 8.03 billion yuan, an increase of 9.9 percent over 1982. Substantial increases were also achieved in the output of major industrial and agricultural products, such grain, oil-bearing seeds, beets, raw coal, timber and rolled steel.

The communique supplies many and accurate figures to show that our region scored important achievements in all fields of the economy and social development in 1983. Compared with 1982, grain increased by 5.7 percent, oil-bearing crops 10.2 percent, beets 17.4 percent, the peasants' per capita net income 7.8 percent, and herdsmen's per capita net income 34.1 percent. Such increases were fairly high in the region's history. In industry the output of major industrial products, such as raw coal, electricity, steel, pig iron, timber, cement, sugar, crude salt and nylon, showed an increase of more than 4 percent. Last year the region made a new step in capital construction, communication and transportation, culture, education and public health, and scientific research. The market was brisk in urban and rural areas throughout the region, commodity supplies were ample, the people's living standards improved continuously and the building of the spiritual civilization progressed.

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The communique issued by the regional Statistical Bureau also points out the major problems in the region's economic development. The industrial structure needs to be rationalized; there was continued strain on transportation; there was no fundamental improvement in economic results in production, construction, and circulation; and the retail prices of certain commodities, particularly vegetables, fruits, and aquatic products, registered fairly large increases.

TIANJIN LEADERS ATTEND MAY DAY GATHERING

HK100155 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Tianjin Municipal Federation of Trade Unions held a gathering of labor models on the evening of 30 April to celebrate May Day. Over 2,000 labor models attended. Yang Chenwu, vice chairman of the CPPCC, and Yan Tongmao, a responsible person of the Beijing PLA units, who are currently in Tianjin, attended the function. Also present were responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the municipality Chen Weida, Zhang Zaiwang, Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, Yang Jingheng, Bai Hua, Xiao Yuan, Liu Zengkun, Wang Xudong, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, (Chen Yiyi), (Zhao Jiang), (Hu Zhen), (Hao Tianyi), (Wang Peiren), Zhao Jun, Lu Da, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, Shi Jian, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Mao Changwu, (Li Shusen), (Zhao Jusheng), (Zhou Ru), (Kang Tiexun), (Liao Canhui), (Tan Songping), and (Lu Suezhen); and (Cheng Zhiping), deputy leader of the Tianjin liaison group of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

Leading comrades of the municipality held a forum with a number of labor models before the soiree began. Comrades Chen Weida and Li Ruihuan extended regards to the labor models and, through them, to the working class and their families throughout the municipality. They urged them to seriously carry out reforms, actively implement the policy of opening up to the world formulated by the CPC Central Committee, play the role of the working class as the master of the country, and create a new situation in all work.

LIAONING DESIGNATES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREA

SK070356 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] In order to implement the guidelines of the forum of some coastal cities jointly convened by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Dalian City has formulated a preliminary plan to designate an area with distinct geographic boundaries in (Dagushan) Township of Jin Country as an economic development area. This was revealed by Wei Fuhai, mayor of Dalian City, in his government work report delivered at today's Second Session of the Ninth Dalian City People's Congress.

As soon as the forum of coastal cities closed, the Dalian City CPC Committee and government organized a leading group and established an office for the economic development area. With the assistance of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade and the provincial government, it focused on the study and formulation of a plan to implement an open policy in Dalian. The preliminary plan, which was mapped out after repeated study, is to designate a 30-square-kilometer open area somewhere in (Moqiaozi) Village of (Dagushan) Township, Jin County, to provide sites for Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, enterprises with exclusive foreign investment and Chinese-foreign cooperative scientific research institutes. Located between the mountains and the sea, this area is well situated because it is not far from the harbor and the airport, has transport facilities, and is easy to develop.

Comrade Wei Fuhai said in his report: Some policies for special economic zones will be applied in this development area to actively absorb investment from Overseas Chinese; compatriots of Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan; Japan; and countries and regions of Europe and America. It will mainly import advanced technology urgently needed in our country and items conducive to technical transformation, and build a group of new knowledge and technology-intensive enterprises that consume less energy. Cities and prefectures of our province, the northeast region of China, and departments under the direct control of the central authorities can also establish Chinese-foreign joint ventures and developmental institutes in this development area. Dalian City is working out specific plans for this development area. To meet the area's needs for talented personnel, Dalian City will transfer personnel from other organizations and will hire through examination. It has cooperated with the Liaoning Financial and Economic Institute and other units in opening various professional classes to train a group of managerial cadres and professional personnel transferred from all over the city. It has also selected some persons and sent them to the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone and Shanghai to study. While holding talks with foreign businessmen on ways and means and projects of cooperation, it stepped up the preparation and establishment of developmental, investment, and service companies and other economic enterprises, and actively embarked on domestic and foreign work in various fields.

LIAONING TO ESTABLISH MAN NATIONALITY TOWNSHIPS

SK091110 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Having been approved by the provincial government, Fengcheng and Xiuyan Counties in Dandong Prefecture will establish townships of the Man nationality.

In Fengcheng County, Simenzi, Dongtang, Dixiongshan, Jiguanshan, Liujiahe, Tongyuanbao, and Baiqi, Man nationality townships and Dabao Township of the Man and Monggol nationalities will be established. In Xiuyan County, Hongqiyingsi, Shimiaozi, Huanghuadian, Shaozihe, Hadabei, Tanggou, Suzigou, and Shihuiyao Man nationality townships will be established.

The two counties are currently stepping up the preparation work.

QINGHAI CONFERENCE VIEWS PARTY STYLE CHANGES

HK100830 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] The provincial discipline inspection work conference put forward that, while focusing their attention on party rectification, it is necessary for party organizations at all levels and discipline inspection departments throughout the province to carry out the tasks outlined in the provincial discipline inspection work memorandum of 1984 and to strive for a marked change in party style. The conference was held from 3 to 8 May.

The conference maintained that it is necessary to do a good job in the following main tasks: It is necessary to correct the unhealthy tendency of abusing one's rights for personal gain and to correct serious bureaucratic work style, to carry through to the end the work of correcting unhealthy tendencies in housing construction and distribution, and to examine and deal with unhealthy tendencies among party cadres such as abusing their rights to enroll students and recruit workers by favoring their relatives, children, and acquaintances and to resort to deception in transferring them from rural areas to cities.

The conference pointed out: To strengthen party discipline, it is necessary to deal not only with the problem of individual party members violating party discipline, but also with the problem of party organizations violating party discipline. It is necessary to break away from the erroneous idea that maintains no disciplinary punishment will be meted out to a party organization even if it makes a wrong decision. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen political and ideological work, to uphold the party's political discipline, to continue to carry out the struggle against serious economic crimes, and to do a good job in setting up and perfecting discipline inspection organs and in substantiating the discipline inspection cadre contingent.

Yan Wenjun, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, made a report entitled "Mobilize the Whole Party To Strive for a Marked Change in Party Style Throughout the Province this Year." At the end of the conference, Ma Wanli, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. Huanjue Cailang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference.

COMMENTARY ON XINJIANG INTELLECTUALS POLICY

HK041357 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84, p 1

[Commentator's article: "A Mirror for Implementing the Policy Toward Intellectuals"]

[Text] After reading this newsletter entitled "Seeking Talent, Knowing Talent, and Using Talent," the image of Liu Bingzheng, the secretary of a city CPC committee, who respects knowledge and intellectuals, flashed before our eyes. Being eager to seek talent, highly capable of recognizing talent, generous with talent, and bold in using talent, this secretary has earnestly carried out the policy toward intellectuals through personal experience, thus creating a lively situation in this oasis of the Gobi Desert -- Shihezi, a situation in which a host of wise men, young and old, have come and settled down to work. He is indeed a mirror for all leading cadres to examine what they have done in implementing the policy toward intellectuals.

What inspiration can we draw from the deeds of Liu Bingzheng?

1. It is necessary to treat intellectuals open-heartedly. Some comrades who used to consider themselves as leaders or educators for many years in the past find it very difficult to take intellectuals as their teachers.

However, Liu Bingzheng, this cadre of worker-peasant origin, who braved untold dangers amid the flames of war and ate in the wind and slept in the dew while stationed in the border areas, having come to realize that the four modernizations' program needs talented people, is eager to seek talented and wise men and to pay respect to scholars and would prefer to replace ten administrative cadres like himself with one intellectual. It must be pointed out that thanks to his persistent efforts to study independently for years, Liu Bingzheng, a cadre of worker-peasant origin, has become an intellectual with sound learning. Consequently, he and the intellectuals have a complete rapport, sharing a common language. It was only appropriate when the scientists and technicians there said: "So long as the party has concern for us, we will feel satisfied, bursting with energy."

2. It is necessary to be broad-minded in making proper use of personnel. Shihezi -- a small oasis -- unexpectedly can hold more than 10,000 intellectuals who hail from all provinces, cities, and autonomous regions across the country. They have both advantages and disadvantages but the majority of them are willing to serve the construction of the border areas with great enthusiasm. Liu Bingzheng has managed to organize them into a large contingent of builders for the four modernizations by means of the policy and warmth of the party. This indicates that he is considerably broadminded and highly skilled in knowing how to choose the right person for the right job. This is precisely the factor we need most at present in dealing with the question of using talent.

3. The work with intellectuals should be conducted in a painstaking manner. Intellectuals in our country have been discriminated against for quite some time. Their political rehabilitation does not necessarily mean we have nothing more to do in this connection. For example, many problems remain unsolved in managing and using intellectuals. The irrational use of intellectuals have caused grave waste of talent and prevented the intellectuals from giving full play to their role.

As for the well-being of the intellectuals, much work still has to be done. It is wrong to think that with some minor improvements here and there in their life, everything will go off without a hitch. Therefore, a lot of painstaking work has to be done in implementing the policy toward intellectuals. Aware of this point, Liu Bingzheng has managed to carry out the policy toward intellectuals earnestly, attending to all matters, big and small. To solve the housing problem of an intellectual, he personally called at the intellectual's house three times for an early solution, and when a technician had to undergo an operation, he personally went to a hospital to arrange the former's hospitalization matters and sent a car to take the former to the hospital and then back home when leaving hospital. There are possibly some people who think he was dealing with trivial matters. However, are there not those trivial matters which we failed to attend to properly in the past still hindering our work to this day? The requirements of intellectuals can be easily satisfied, and so long as their minimum working and living conditions are ensured, they will work enthusiastically. One of the tasks of our leaders is to solve some concrete actual problems and to create more conditions for the intellectuals as far as possible.

A mirror is valued for its instantly reflecting one's true features. All comrades, and leading comrades engaged in the work with intellectuals, are encouraged to measure themselves by what Liu Bingzheng has done: Have they implemented the policy toward intellectuals sincerely and open-heartedly? Are there any problems left unsolved in this connection in their specific units?

XINJIANG HOLDS CONFERENCE ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK070800 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] The regional discipline inspection work conference opened in Urumqi today. In his speech made at the conference, Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC Committee stressed: The effort to bring about a marked change for the better in the party's style in party rectification in the region this year is an important task for party organizations at all levels of the whole region, and the focus of work for discipline inspection committees at all levels. The chief agenda of the current conference is to relay the spirit of the work conference called by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and to discuss the task of the region in discipline inspection work this year.

In his speech Tomur Dawamat said: The discipline inspection committees at all levels of the region have done a large amount of arduous and meticulous work focusing on setting upright the party's style and enforcing the party's discipline. Step by step, there has appeared a situation of a change for the better in the party's style, in the financial and economic condition, and in morale, with each promoting the improvement of the other. There have appeared many advanced units which are good in party style and morale, and have a large number of excellent party members. The party's excellent tradition and style are beginning to be revived and carried forward. The regional CPC Committee is satisfied with the work of the discipline inspection committees.

He pointed out: The work of setting upright the party's style this year is to be carried out on the basis of the new situation of all-round party rectification. In order to realize a marked change for the better in the party's style in the region, first, it is necessary for party committees at all levels to set an example in grasping the party's style, so that a situation in which the whole party is grasping the improvement of the party's style may genuinely appear. It is necessary to put setting upright the party's style as an important item on the agenda of party committees, with each upper level grasping the work of a lower level, and with the responsibility system set up at every level. If the party style of a unit is found gravely unhealthy, while the problem remains unsolved for a long time, the responsibilities of the leadership of that unit and of the organization at a higher level should be affixed and investigated.

Second, the discipline inspection committees at all levels should be bold at tackling tough problems. Those engaged in discipline inspection work should be armed with the idea that they should not shrink from their work even if they should offend others or incur revenge, and they should resolutely fight against all phenomena violating the party's discipline.

Third, it is necessary to be good at grasping typical examples. Through grasping positive and negative examples, we will strike a blow at unhealthy tendencies so as to carry forward a healthy atmosphere. It is also necessary to make use of public opinion in promoting an obvious change for the better in the party's style.

Qi Chengde, secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, made a report on relaying the spirit of the work conference called by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and opinions of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee in implementing it.

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IMPORTANCE OF TAIWAN RELATIONS ACT STRESSED

OW100431 Taipei CHINA POST in English 7 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "A Firm Foundation"]

[Text] There is a solid legal basis for the Republic of China's relations with the United States. The Taiwan Relations Act [TRA] is the keystone of our present and future relations with the United States; it has been in effect since 1979. The Taiwan Relations Act is American law. It provides the legal basis for commercial and cultural relations between the two countries.

The United States believes the areas of mutual interests will continue to broaden since the United States now has a deeper interest in the Asia Pacific area, and the Republic of China has become an important trade partner. There are sixty types of treaties. This is another factor which contributes to the broad scope of commercial, cultural, and other activities. More than 60 treaties have been signed since 1927, when the United States recognized the National Government as the legal government of China.

Although the United States gave diplomatic recognition to Communist China, Section 4 of the TRA states "the absence of diplomatic relations and recognition shall not affect the application of U.S. laws with respect to Taiwan, and the U.S. laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan as they did before 1979."

The neutralization of the Taiwan Strait gives the Republic of China a key position for the naval defense of the searoutes for Japan, South Korea, and a large portion of the mainland. Taiwan is the closest defendable island off the coast of mainland China and is capable of supporting significant force.

In 1978, Washington announced that it recognizes the Chinese Communist regime as the sole government of China. That decision was based on the fact that more than one billion Chinese live on the mainland. In short, recognition was based solely on the fact that, on the mainland, there was failure to achieve any form of birth control. We believe this is a flimsy reason for such recognition.

These are a few of the things U.S. President Reagan has witnessed during his visit to the mainland. Not much else was achieved. Arizona's Senator Barry Goldwater summed it up quite well. Asked what Reagan and his wife, Nancy, would accomplish, he said: "Maybe a couple of good Chinese meals and a glimpse of the Great Wall."

Senator Goldwater is a good friend of the Republic of China. He pointed out before the Reagan journey that Mr. Reagan would accomplish much more by visiting Taiwan and we agree.

EDITORIAL URGES U.S. TO SELL ARMS TO TAIWAN

OW091005 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Time To Rearm the ROC"]

[Text] Senator Barry Goldwater's statement in the Senate Tuesday calling for the United States to sell more sophisticated fighter planes to the Republic of China should be heeded by the Reagan administration. As a matter of fact, since President Reagan has found out on his frustrating and disagreeable trip to the Chinese Communists to align with the United States to counter Soviet expansion, there is no reason for him to continue to play the China card against the Soviets.

He should not only resolutely discard the tactic of the China card but should also without further hesitation return to strengthening U.S.-ROC relations. Furthermore, to make up for lost time, he should speedily rearm the ROC.

Senator Goldwater observed in his speech on the Senate floor that as a result of his trip to the Chinese mainland, President Reagan's attitude toward the people of Taiwan remains unchanged. But, he told the Senate, "I would hope that he would soften just a bit and allow Taiwan to buy some defensive aircraft that they badly need should the mainland ever attempt to take them by force. There is no way, in my opinion, that the mainland forces can cross the channel while Taiwan has technological superiority and, what they need to achieve this and keep it, are a good number of our modern aircraft." Senator Goldwater is absolutely right in believing that the playing of the China card by the United States "has caused the United States more problems than it would have faced had it not played the China card." Goldwater stated that "our economic and diplomatic ties with Red China did not prevent the Soviet Union from invading Afghanistan, nor from acquiring basing rights in Vietnam, nor have they slowed down the growth of Soviet military forces." In truth, the whole idea of playing the China card was, from the start, a Chinese Communist trick designed to mislead the United States into supplying the Peking regime with economic, military, and technological assistance while weakening U.S. friendship and relations with the Republic of China.

It is fortunate that President Reagan undertook the Chinese mainland trip to find out the true situation. He must have been greatly shocked when the Chinese Communists refused to cooperate with the United States in its anti-Soviet stand and dismayed at the Chinese Communist bad faith in censoring the important portions of his speeches. President Reagan's consistent stance in defending U.S.-ROC relations shows his great integrity and statesmanship. Senator Goldwater's conclusion in his remarks that "instead of playing the China card, the greatest priority should be given to strengthening U.S. relations with the non-Communist nations of Asia and the Pacific, including the Republic of China," should be commended as the practical solution to remedy the past damages.

It is indeed high time for the United States to realize the folly of playing the China card and discard further strengthening of the Chinese Communists. The U.S. should step up its military sales programs to the Republic of China in all fields of military supplies. As both the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger have expressed their support of such arms sales, the Reagan administration should work out an arms sales program in the next few weeks with representatives of the Republic of China to meet the latter's needs. The Reagan administration should also be extremely cautious about offering military assistance to the Peking regime when Peking's "defense minister" visits Washington in June. Reagan should keep in mind that any military assistance provided to the Peking regime will constitute a threat to its neighbors, including the Republic of China and other Asian and Pacific nations. The current border fighting along the Chinese mainland and Vietnamese border is a shining example. The government and people of the Republic of China should also lose no time in adopting appropriate policy in this regard to convince the American people that we appreciate President Reagan's staunch support in Peking of the U.S.-ROC relationship and friendship. We should promote even closer relations in the future so that we may stand solidly against Communism, and defend freedom, democracy, and peace.

CHINA NEWS EDITORIAL ON HONG KONG ISSUE

OW091305 Taipei CNA in English 0940 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 9 (CNA) -- Following is an editorial carried in today's CHINA NEWS on "Communist Trickery". Everything is getting ripe in the British colony of Hong Kong and the Chinese Communists are just standing by ready to do the plucking. Just recently, the Chinese Communist regime, knowing the Hong Kong people's detestation of communism, proposed that after 1997, Hong Kong will become a "special administrative district," with its present status maintained for 50 years.

This may sound to some like a reasonable proposal, much like the one they offered us on Taiwan. But this is just another communist trick aimed at luring the people of Hong Kong into communist control.

The Hong Kong problem is just another part of the China problem. If China were a land of freedom and prosperity, the Hong Kong people would eagerly welcome the idea of Hong Kong's being returned to China. But the unrest in Hong Kong just reflects the Chinese people's distrust and fear of the communist system.

We in the Republic of China are deeply concerned about the fate of Hong Kong Chinese, for many of us have relatives and friends in Hong Kong. In fact, our government has established a special ad hoc committee to help the Hong Kong Chinese transfer their capital to Taiwan and to help them purchase houses and land on the island.

Negotiations between Great Britain and the Communist Chinese on Peking's takeover of the crown colony in 1997 began in September 1982, focusing mostly on post-1997 issues such as the future administration and the role of expatriate civil servants. Because of the secret negotiations and the skepticism that has swept the area over the possible communist takeover, the Hong Kong dollar and the stock market have been in a deep slump, businessmen have been taking their money out of the colony, and in general, fear has spread among the people, many of whom actually fled the communists before, in 1949. And now, after last week's announcement by the British negotiator that Communist China will indeed take over Hong Kong, the worries have started anew.

The ROC Government is doing everything possible to assist any Hong Kong Chinese who would like to move to Taiwan. But more important, we would like to call on the entire free world to take note of and sympathize with the plight of the Hong Kong people.

UMELCO GROUP STATES POSITION ON FUTURE

HK100200 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 May 84 p 2

["Full" statement issued by nine Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, "outlining their position on the future of Hong Kong" -- released prior to 9 May departure for London]

[Text] The Executive and Legislative Councils are the two central organs of the Government of Hong Kong. Unofficial members are in the majority in both councils. They are appointed by the Governor from a wide spectrum of society. Through their membership of these two councils, Unofficial members advise on the formulation of Government policies, participate in the enactment of legislation, monitor the effectiveness of public administration and consider complaints by members of the public against Government departments.

As they are appointed by the Governor rather than elected, Unofficial members make no claim to representative status, but they are in touch with all sectors of the community through their membership of more than 300 boards and committees dealing with public affairs, and with all facets of Hong Kong's economic and social life.

Since the Sino-British talks on the future of Hong Kong began in late 1982, Unofficial members have received, both individually and through the Umelco [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] office, many representations on the question of Hong Kong's future after 1997. So they are in a position to reflect the views and wishes of Hong Kong people on this vital question.

The Sino-British talks have been conducted throughout in the strictest confidence, although there have been many statements from the Chinese side. Sir Geoffrey Howe's statement in Hong Kong on April 20 publicly lifted the veil for the first time from the British side on some aspects of the talks. Inter alia he said that:

-- It would not be realistic to think of an agreement that provides for continued British administration in Hong Kong after 1997.

-- Other ways were being explored to secure the assurances necessary for the continuation of Hong Kong's stability, prosperity and way of life and, although Hong Kong would become a part of China, it would enjoy, as a special administrative region, a high degree of autonomy.

-- The Chinese leadership claim that they wish existing systems and freedoms in Hong Kong and the free market economy to remain fundamentally unchanged for at least 50 years after 1997.

Hong Kong has enjoyed a constitutional link with the British Crown for 143 years. This link has provided an effective external insulator against interference from the ruling Government on the mainland, despite the turbulence which has characterised China's history for so many years and despite the essential incompatibility of the political system prevailing in present day China, on the one hand, and the liberal traditions of a capitalist society, on the other.

It is now suggested that this link should be removed but that, in order to achieve a high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong under Chinese sovereignty, there would be a devolution of power from the Central People's Government to the Hong Kong special administrative region via a Basic Law to be promulgated in the early 1990s.

Hong Kong people are being asked to accept, in other words, that the Chinese Government will resume sovereignty and exercise administrative control over the whole of Hong Kong after 1997, against a promise that Hong Kong's existing systems and accustomed lifestyle will remain unchanged.

But many anxious questions spring to mind to which no satisfactory answers have been given as yet. For instance:

-- Will the essential elements of the Basic Law be enshrined in the Sino-British Agreement? If not, would not the British Government run the risk of signing an agreement which the Chinese side may later unilaterally alter on the grounds that it is in conflict with the Basic Law?

-- In the final analysis, the more detailed the agreement, the more that the Basic Law is compatible with it and the more binding it is in form, the more likely that the people of Hong Kong will find it acceptable in the belief that the Chinese are more likely to honour it.

Thus, if the agreement is to be signed before the Basic Law is promulgated, should not parliament withhold ratification until the details of the Basic Law are known?

-- Even so, given the historical reality that Hong Kong has developed over many years as a recognisable community in its own right, with its own distinctive lifestyle, surely Hong Kong people have the right to ask for assurances that any agreement entered into between the British and Chinese Governments will be honoured?

That is to say, should not the British Government insist on a mechanism which will ensure that the agreement is faithfully implemented?

-- To this end, should not Britain insist on retaining some residual status in Hong Kong beyond 1997 to provide re-assurance that the terms of the Agreement will be kept?

Given the possibility that the Chinese authorities will seek to anticipate 1997 and start interfering with the administration of Hong Kong between now and then, will the British Government insist that it must retain effective control, as the sovereign power, during the next 13 years? If effective control is not exercised by the Hong Kong Government under the authority of HMG, a smooth transition up to, let alone stable government beyond, 1997 will not be possible for Hong Kong. People will not feel it is worthwhile even to try to adjust to their new circumstances. A collapse of confidence before 1997 would make Hong Kong virtually ungovernable. For example, the allegiance of the police and the civil service will be seriously impaired.

Quite apart from the disastrous effect on the people of Hong Kong, this would be as embarrassing to the British Government as a ruined economy would be disappointing to the Chinese Government.

-- About half of Hong Kong's present population of 5.3 million came to Hong Kong from China to seek a better life here. They do not relish the thought of a return to Chinese communist rule.

But what of the rest of the population? They are British nationals by birth (a small number by naturalisation) holding British passports with a right of abode in the British Dependent Territory of Hong Kong. Parliament may cede sovereignty over the territory, but it cannot, by the same act, deprive British nationals of their national status. What then will be the fate of Hong Kong's BDTCs [British Dependent Territory Citizens]? How will their rights and status be preserved? How will BDTCs continue to enjoy British protection? Will they, and other Hong Kong belongers who cannot accept the idea of living under communist authority, have a right to settlement in the United Kingdom and should not the British Government negotiate settlement places for them?

Recently, when in Hong Kong, Sir Geoffrey said the agreement must be such that the British Government can commend it to Parliament, but the people of Hong Kong will need to know the terms of the agreement and have time to express their views, and he added that Parliament itself will need time to reflect and take account of the views of Hong Kong people.

The Foreign Secretary was reiterating what has been said many times before, namely, that any agreement reached between the British and Chinese Governments must be acceptable to the people of Hong Kong.

This raises at least two questions:

-- How is it proposed that acceptability is put to the test?

-- What will be HMG's reaction if Hong Kong people do not accept the agreement or parts of it?

Parliament cannot take lightly the responsibility of transferring authority over a community (as opposed to the territory), for which the constitutional link with Britain has meant so much for so long, to a communist government, albeit the Chinese Government which has a legitimate claim to sovereignty over the territory of Hong Kong itself. The inescapable fact is that the Chinese Government is committed to a political philosophy which is at least incompatible, and at worst hostile, to the philosophy on which the various systems and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong today rest.

It follows that acceptability will depend on the agreement now being negotiated:

-- Containing full details of the proposed administrative, legal, social and economic systems applicable after 1997.

-- Providing adequate and workable assurances that the terms of the agreement will be honoured.

-- Stating that the provisions of the Basic Law will incorporate the provisions of the agreement.

-- Guaranteeing that the rights of British nationals will be safeguarded.

We believe that members of Parliament will wish to take account of our views. We also believe that these views are an accurate reflection of the views of Hong Kong people as a whole, to whom the imminent withdrawal of the British link has been a great, if not entirely unexpected, disappointment.

HSIN WAN PAO CRITICIZES UMELCO STATEMENT

HK100855 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 May 84 p 2

["New Talk" column: "UMELCO Statement Is Unrealistic"]

[Text] Nine members of the Hong Kong Government's Executive and Legislative Councils left for London last night. They released a statement at the airport prior to their departure. The viewpoints expressed in this statement lag behind developments and are divorced from Hong Kong opinion. The statements is unrealistic and does not accord with the desires of the inhabitants for promoting stability and prosperity.

The publication of this statement at a time when major progress has been made in the Sino-British diplomatic talks on Hong Kong seems to be an attempt to postpone the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement to which the people of Hong Kong are looking forward. For this reason, the "statement" takes pains to mix up a Sino-British diplomatic agreement with the basic law, a matter purely within the category of China's internal affairs; with clumsy slanders and inflammatory posing of questions, it says, "would not the British Government run the risk of signing an agreement which the Chinese side might later unilaterally alter on the ground that it is in conflict with the basic law?" The "statement" then goes on to ask whether the British Parliament should withhold ratification of the agreement until details of the basic law are known.

People with elementary common sense know that a diplomatic agreement and domestic legislating are two fundamentally different things. After 1 year and 8 months of diplomatic negotiations, the Chinese and British Governments are now close to reaching an agreement that can solve this problem left over from history between the two countries. After the agreement is signed, China itself will set to work to draft the basic law for the future Hong Kong special administrative region. This is something that needs careful study and discussion, and several years will be needed. The UMELCO [Unofficial Members of Executive and Legislative Councils] "statement" treats China's domestic legislating as a precondition for a diplomatic agreement. In essence, this is equivalent to wanting Britain to interfere in China's internal affairs; in timing, it wants to postpone ratification of the agreement for several years. This is absolutely unacceptable to the Chinese people, including the Hong Kong compatriots.

China's series of principles and policies for handling the Hong Kong issue have long been expounded to the inhabitants of Hong Kong through various channels, and also clearly explained to international figures concerned for the Hong Kong issue. British Foreign Secretary Howe's recent press conference in Hong Kong also demonstrated that he had had a friendly message from China regarding these principles and policies. It is believed these guiding principles will be reflected in the protocols to the Sino-British agreement. As for the specific implementation details, these will be precisely stipulated by the provisions of the basic law. The detailed contents of the basic law represent an amplification and enrichment of the principles and guidelines; in addition, the process of drawing up the basic law will involve two ups [referrals to Beijing] and two downs [referrals back to Hong Kong]; all the inhabitants of Hong Kong can discuss it in a democratic way, and people of all circles, including the members of the two councils, can make their views known, under the premise of agreeing to China's restoration of sovereignty over Hong Kong; the wisdom of the masses will be pooled, and hence, it is all the more credible that the final draft is bound to accord with the reality of Hong Kong and with the desires of its inhabitants. It is a totally unfounded guess to think that this will conflict with the agreement. Now the inhabitants of Hong Kong place very great hopes in participation in drafting the basic law, while the "statement" sows doubt regarding this question. How far this is from the popular will!

Foreign Secretary Howe pointed out in his statement in Hong Kong last month that "it would not be realistic to think of continued British administration of Hong Kong after 1997." However, the UMELCO members' statement yesterday evening proposes that after 1997, Britain should "insist on retaining some residual status," seeking to use retaining "some residual status" as a means to attain their unrealistic ideas. Only 2 days ago, Governor Youde stressed advocating reality now, thinking constructively, and promoting social happiness. What last night's "statement" expressed was indifference to reality, conservative thinking, and incitement of social unrest. People are now closely watching to see how the British authorities will deal with these two contradictory utterances, coming so close together in time.

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LOCAL REACTION TO PRC STATEMENTS AROUSES CONCERN

HK100220 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 May 84 p 1

[Article by Terry Cheng: "Local Reaction Alarms Peking"]

[Text] Chinese officials here are concerned about local reaction to recent statements by Peking leaders on Hong Kong. And the leftwing press has been quick to counter reports which could have undermined the confidence of Hong Kong people in their future.

Shortly after the statement by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on Good Friday, Peking launched a new initiative to disclose details about its designs for a future Hong Kong.

Local reaction to the disclosures was mixed. Some people called them sensible, while others noted that Chinese officials had on occasion changed their positions.

One notable example is the question of whether Peking will send People's Liberation Army troops to Hong Kong after 1997. The first version, as understood by most people, was that the PLA would not be sent here. Later top leader Mr Deng Xiaoping was quoted as saying that troops would move in if there were large-scale disturbances in Hong Kong.

Local Chinese officials are known to be concerned about the stock market's reaction to a statement at the weekend that China might send troops to the territory after 1997.

While they argue that the presence of Chinese troops in Hong Kong after 1997 would help ensure the stability of the territory, they admit that Hong Kong people need to be convinced.

Meanwhile the leftwing press was quick to deny reports that Heung Yee Kuk [Rural Consultative Council] members had quoted China's chief spokesman on Hong Kong and Macao affairs, Mr Ji Pengfei, as telling them Hong Kong people "had nothing to be proud of."

The leftwing WEN WEI PO yesterday quoted a kuk spokesman as saying Mr Ji had not said anything like that.

According to the pro-Taiwan Chinese-language newspaper, the ORIENTAL DAILY, Mr Ji had told the delegation that China would catch up with Hong Kong living standards in 10 to 20 years, and therefore people in the territory should not demand too much at this stage.

According to the report, kuk members had asked Mr Ji about the possibility of further extending the 50-year status-quo guarantee already given by senior Chinese leaders.

XU JIATUN ADDRESSES TRADE UNION RECEPTION

HK090132 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 May 84 p 14

[Article by Terry Cheng: "No Lame Duck Talk 'Positive'"]

[Text] China's chief representative in Hong Kong yesterday hailed the Governor, Sir Edward Youde's, "no lame duck administration" speech as "very positive." Mr Xu Jiatun, director of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, also said the Hong Kong Government "should function even better" in the run-up to 1997.

Mr Xu was speaking at a reception for the 36th anniversary founding of the Federation of Trade Unions [FTU].

Mr Xu also made a clarification about a local committee to be set up to advise on the drafting of Hong Kong's future mini-constitution. He said it is not the Chinese Government's plan to set up the committee, but added if local people want to set one up then Peking would agree. "It is the business of the Hong Kong people," he said.

When asked if individual Umelco [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] members will be invited to advise on the drafting of the mini-constitution, Mr Xu said: "Any Hong Kong residents who support Hong Kong returning to the motherland can take part in the drafting." And when asked if Umelco members will be invited to Peking, he said: "They have not yet made the request."

He said he will relay to Peking any requests. Mr Xu said he will go to Peking for the coming National People's Congress in which he is a provincial delegate. Reports from Peking said the NPC session may discuss the Hong Kong issue.

After the reception, the NCNA chief held a meeting with more than 20 labour leaders representing more than 60 independent unions. Officials of the Federation of Trade Unions were also present. It was the first time that Mr Xu has met the independent labour leaders to discuss 1997-related issues.

Mr Lau Chin-shek, director of the Christian Industrial Committee, said the meeting dwelled on three major issues -- the right to strike, the right to collective bargaining and the setting up of a social security system. Mr Xu indicated that most of the people he talked to would like to have the right to strike after 1997. This will be taken into consideration when drafting the mini-constitution, he said. But he declined to comment on the recent MTR [Mass Transit Railway] strike.

On the right to collective bargaining, Mr Xu said he supports the idea but wants further studies to find a way to suit the local conditions.

He reportedly remarked that one of the purposes of the mini-constitution is to ensure that capitalists can continue to make a profit and that the livelihood of workers can improve.

Mr Xu was said to be in favour of a social security system and reportedly indicated that the Chinese Government would shoulder the funds for the system.

At the reception, Mr Yeung Kwong, president of the FTUM called on workers to build a "democratic, free, stable and prosperous new Hong Kong." He repeated what was stated in the federation's annual general meeting last week that its members will take an active part in the drafting of the mini-constitution. The federation will also support and promote the democratic reform and transfer of power in the transitional period, he said. Mr Yeung said the present administration was not democratic. "(We) now face the historical duty of setting up a democratic government with a high degree of autonomy after 13 years. Democratization of the administration is a matter that cannot be delayed."

He warned that there may be some unrest in the next 13 years and said the federation will support all the Government measures which are beneficial to the stability and prosperity of the territory.

The federation contends that labour disputes should be settled through consultations, Mr Yeung said. Federation chairman, Mr Poon Kwong-wai, said its members would take an active part in Hong Kong's democratization.

CHERNENKO REGIME FOLLOWING 'HARD-LINE' POLICY

HK110330 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 May 84 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Is the Soviet Union Taking a Hard-Line Foreign Policy Again?"]

[Text] The Soviet Union suddenly declared that it will not participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games and, almost at the same time, announced the postponement of the scheduled visit to China by Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers [title as published]. These two events show that the Chernenko regime, which assumed office only 3 months ago, is still following a hard-line foreign policy which seeks a position of strength.

Following the Soviet Union's first announcement, Bulgaria and East Germany also decided to withdraw from the Olympic Games. It is expected that other East European countries like Czechoslovakia, as well as Cuba and Mongolia will also follow the Soviet Union. So, there will be a new cold war between East and West centering around the Olympic Games which will lead to a deterioration in East-West relations. Its outcome will be substantially greater than that which has arisen from the withdrawal from the Olympic Games by the Soviet Union alone over the controversy concerning security for athletes.

There is no doubt that this decision by the Soviet Union will further cool down the already deadlocked U.S.-USSR relations. The Western countries' denouncing the decision by the Soviet Union as "unreasonable" is quite understandable.

An immediate effect of this decision by the Soviet Union will be a greater difficulty in breaking the deadlock in relations arising from the U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament talks and the development of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Chernenko regime has apparently made no diplomatic breakthrough since assuming office: The situation in Afghanistan remains the same and shows no sign of political resolution as more armed forces are being engaged in military offensives; as for Sino-Soviet relations, the Soviet Union has made no compromise regarding the three obstacles to the improvement of bilateral relations despite Beijing's declared intention to develop relations between the two countries.

Instead, Moscow is annoyed at the improvement of Sino-Japanese and Sino-U.S. relations resulting from the exchange of visits by government heads. While announcing the postponement of Arkhipov's visit to China, Moscow has bitterly condemned China's counter-attack in self-defense against the Vietnamese intruders as a "new military provocation."

The Soviet Union's policy is to exert pressure on Eastern Europe so as to force these countries to rally around the Soviet axis while, in Asia, to encourage and connive at the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, its threat to Southeast Asia, and provocations against China.

By refusing to try to break the diplomatic deadlock with which it is faced while insisting on its policy of seeking a position of strength, Moscow is actually taking a great risk. As long as relations between East and West continue to deteriorate, the world situation will inevitably be aggravated.

GUANGZHOU PLA UNITS 'NEGATE' CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK100802 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 10 May 84 p 3

[Article by Tian Ming: "The Guangzhou PLA Units Totally Negate the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] From April to May, party rectification in the headquarters of the Guangzhou PLA units, stationed in south China, has entered a new stage -- the stage of comparison and examination.

At this stage, emphasis is laid on solving the problem of totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" and eliminating the pernicious "leftist" influences.

At present, in the army and in local party and government organizations, emphasis in party rectification is laid on eliminating the "leftist" influences so as to create a new situation in their work. If the work in this respect is stepped up and the pernicious "leftist" influences are eliminated at an earlier date in every corner of the country, the pace of implementing various policies and the construction of the "four modernizations" will surely be quickened. People throughout the country, including Chinese nationals residing abroad and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, must all be overjoyed at this.

The leading organs of the Guangzhou PLA units are now stepping up this work. The Chinese nationals residing abroad and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots have also devoted much attention to this. It is undeniable that Guangdong Province, the largest home province of Overseas Chinese, was one of the most seriously affected areas during the 10 years of the "Cultural Revolution." As everyone knows, during that period, some leaders of the Guangzhou PLA units maintained very close relations with Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, and Guangdong almost became a base for Lin Biao to plot rebellion and establish another central committee. Their "leftist" practice brought about serious harm to Guangdong, the home province of Overseas Chinese.

Although it is true that some of Lin Biao's followers have already been weeded out from the Guangzhou PLA units, we still cannot say that the pernicious "leftist" influences have also been eliminated. During this party rectification, the cadres in the headquarters of the Guangzhou PLA units said that the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a big "dye vat" of the "leftist" ideology. "As we have all passed through this 'dye vat,' quite a few of us have been stamped with the brand of 'leftism.'" What they said was right. They also pointed out that "no one can escape being influenced by the 'leftist' ideology, only the degree of this influence may vary from one person to another. Only when everyone is strict in dissecting himself can we make a thorough examination of the pernicious 'leftist' influences and totally negate the 'Great Cultural Revolution' and eliminate the pernicious 'leftist' influences in practice."

Today, the leading cadres of the army have gained such a realistic understanding of the "Cultural Revolution" and the "leftist" influences and have made such significant remarks. We believe that people of various circles in Guangdong must be glad at hearing this and must be relieved from anxiety.

To tell the truth, over the past few years, although many people, including many Overseas Chinese, have been enthusiastically supporting the central authorities' new economic policies and the policy of opening to the outside world, they have still kept a wary eye on some local cadres and army cadres, fearing that they have been stamped with the brand of "leftist." It is not so inconceivable and strange that people have such misgivings. Once these local cadres and army cadres have boldly washed off the "leftist" brands on their bodies and showed their determination to eliminate the pernicious "leftist" influences with their actions, these misgivings of the masses will naturally vanish.

At present, what makes people feel at ease is that under the leadership of the Central Military Commission headed by Deng Xiaoping, party rectification is being carried out not only in the Guangzhou PLA units, but also in all of the 11 military regions throughout the country, to further eliminate the pernicious "leftist" influences. Recently, the problem of totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" was especially emphasized. This is the crucial question in this respect.

Since mid-April, the leading organs of the Kunming PLA units have also been carrying out this work in depth. Xie Zhenhua, the new political commissar, pointed out sharply that the Kunming Military Region was also one of the most seriously affected areas during the 10 years of turmoil, and factionalism has still not been eliminated even to this day. Therefore, it is necessary to totally negate the "Cultural Revolution" and gain a clear understanding that all factionalist activities under the guidance of the theory of "continuing the revolution" and "one class overthrowing another class" are wrong. The Kunming PLA units have also adopted resolute measures to transfer from posts a small number of people who are seriously affected by factionalism and who are still conducting factionalist activities.

Through party rectification, the building of two civilizations in the army will certainly take on a new look. In addition, as a result of modernization in national defense and military training, the army will surely become a new army full of vigor. We believe that the epitome of this new army will be seen during the military parade this year to celebrate China's 35th National Day.

TA KUNG PAO EDITORIAL CRITICIZES UMELCO STATEMENT

HK110720 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "The Confusing 'Statement'"]

[Text] On the night before last, nine UMELCO [Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] members flew to London. Before their departure, they made a statement on "Hong Kong's future." On one hand, the "statement" acknowledges, "as they are appointed by the governor rather than elected, they make no claim to representative status." However, throughout the whole "statement," they pose as those speaking for Hong Kong people. The justification is that they have contacted some group leaders and collected some opinions. Thus, they can "reflect the will of the Hong Kong people." If this is tenable, it can be counted as another great discovery of these UMELCO members!

Everybody knows that members of the British Parliament are elected. The British people think that the Parliament members elected by the people can represent them. The Parliament lets the majority parties form cabinets which exercise the functions and powers of the government on behalf of the people. Now, they are to meet this group of Hong Kong UMELCO members, who are appointed by the governor of Hong Kong and yet who claim that they are the representatives of Hong Kong people. If what they say is recognized, is this not a great irony to the British Parliament's democratic representative system? There is no need for the British people to hold any local elections or national elections. Members of Parliament can be appointed by the queen. The appointed members can represent the British people as long as they keep in touch with some organizations and listen to some opinions.

In fact, this is also a great irony to Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hong Kong, who has just said that it is necessary to gradually develop Hong Kong's representative system. But according to these UMELCO members, there is no need to do such a thing. If they already represent Hong Kong, is the governor's suggestion not similar to "taking coals to Newcastle?"

From its assumptions to its arbitrary conclusions, this "statement" of more than 2,000 words has posed many confusing questions. Here, we choose some important ones for a brief discussion.

First, should not "Parliament withhold ratification until the details of the Basic Law are known?" This is to deliberately confuse diplomatic agreements with the Basic Law, which is purely a matter of China's internal affairs. The former are agreements between countries, while the latter is a matter of the laws within a sovereign state. They are wholly different matters.

In addition, the Chinese Government has repeatedly said it is hoped that the Sino-British agreement will be reached before September, whereas the Basic Law can only be formulated after the agreement is reached and after spending 2 or 3 years comprehensively soliciting the opinions of Hong Kong citizens. The "statement" suggests that a knowledge of the details of the Basic Law should be considered a precondition for ratification. The intention is all too clear.

Second, "should not Britain insist on retaining some residual status in Hong Kong beyond 1997 to provide reassurance that the terms of the agreement will be kept?" Everybody knows, the Chinese Government has more than once solemnly stated that it will reexercise its sovereignty and administration over Hong Kong on 1 July, 1997, and, at the same time, maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, let Hong Kong people govern Hong Kong, and let the present social and economic systems and lifestyle remain unchanged for 50 years. At a time when tremendous progress has been made in the Sino-British talks, particularly after Foreign Minister Qian Qunzhang made his statement in Hong Kong last month, are people not out of keeping with the times by sticking to "unrealistic ideas?"

Third, "the possibility that the Chinese authorities will seek to anticipate 1997 and start interfering with the administration of Hong Kong between now and then." On the contrary, both Beijing and the responsible persons of the Chinese organs stationed in Hong Kong have more than once unambiguously pointed out: Before 1 July, 1997, Britain is to be responsible for the administration of Hong Kong and China will not interfere. Governor Youde of Hong Kong also stressed not long ago that there will be no "lame duck" administration in Hong Kong in the transitional period. Why do the creators of the "statement" alarm one another?

The "statement" also distorts history by dividing Hong Kong people into two categories and under the pretense of "having no desire to live under CPC rule again," asks the British Government to make arrangements for their immigration.

Long ago, the Chinese leaders clearly said, it is hoped that Hong Kong people, including the UMELCO members, will participate in the administration of Hong Kong after 1997, the present systems will remain unchanged for 50 years, and attention will be paid to all the reasonable and constructive opinions of the Hong Kong people. If people ignore, distort, or deliberately say evil things about the Chinese Government's reasonable and openhearted attitude or try to create confusion with the support of foreign countries, they are doing good to nobody.

History is progressing! The British people today are not held responsible for the despicable Opium Wars, which broke out more than 140 years ago. In a long period in the 35 years since its founding, China has taken a crooked road. However, all this is over and China has learned lessons from it. The situation in China today is the best in the more than 30 years. What Beijing has promised Hong Kong and its arrangements for Hong Kong show its sincere consideration for Hong Kong and they are practical and feasible. It is hoped that people from various sectors will, on the basis of the overall situation and the actual circumstances, conform to the historical trend of the times in order to jointly benefit future generations.

PRC MAY AMEND CONSTITUTION FOR POST-1997 SYSTEM

HK110248 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 11 May 84 p 3

[Report "Constitution May Be Tailored for Our Future"]

[Text] China will consider amending its constitution to specify the system of special administration region that Hong Kong will have after 1997. According to a delegation from the Meeting Point pressure group, which returned from Beijing yesterday, China will study and consider the amendment after collecting views from various sectors.

The six-member team met Mr Wu Jianfan, vice-president of the Institute of Law Research, and Mr Lo Ping, vice-director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office during the six-day Beijing visit.

They discussed with Chinese officials suggestions on Government structure, the judiciary, public order, official language and public finance of the special administrative region Hong Kong will become. They also presented a proposal to the Chinese official outlining the future basic laws for Hong Kong.

A spokesman for the delegation, Mr Lau Nau-keung, who is also chairman of Meeting Point, said they were told the constitution was "solemn" and could not be amended easily. "But they (China) also said that amendment was not completely impossible," he said. "We were told that our proposals would be studied and considered," he said.

Regarding the basic laws for Hong Kong, Mr Lau said he felt China still had made no decision on the issue and wanted to hear more views of Hong Kong people. "Therefore, I think it is now an appropriate time to express views to the Chinese Government," he said.

When the confidence problem was raised, he said, Chinese officials said the draft of basic laws could not be drawn up in a hurry. They said about three to four years were needed to monitor public views.

Mr Lau said the delegation was told Hong Kong people would have a substantial part in drafting the basic laws. "Actually, China did not give any decisive reply to our proposals and this was what we had expected," he said.

However, China had completely agreed with the four principles raised by the delegation -- nationalism, democracy, continuity and a high degree of autonomy.

Mr Lau said they were glad to have their proposals directly submitted and explained to Chinese legal experts. But they were disappointed that they failed to meet Mr Chang Youyu, vice-chairman of the Law Committee of the National People's Congress.

The Heungyeekuk has decided to submit to London, in the next few days, a report on their Beijing visit and their proposals on the 1997 issue. They will first hand the report to the Governor, Sir Edward Youde, and ask him to transmit it to the British Government when he goes to London tomorrow. In the report, the kuk will demand that the British and Hong Kong Governments disclose part of the contents of Sino-British talks on HK's future. It also calls on the British Government to pay special attention to the Nationality act, property rights and the interests of civil servants here.

Kuk chairman, Mr Lau Wongfat, said they were very concerned about the 2.7 million Hong Kong people who hold Hong Kong British passports. These people, he said, should be granted an overseas British passport and be allowed to reside in Britain. Regarding property rights, Mr Lau said indigenous people should continue to have permanent ownership of their property. Those whose leases are to expire after 1997 should be allowed to extend for another 50 years without paying any premium. He also said he was afraid there would be problems of recruitment in the disciplined forces if there is no guarantee of their future.

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